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LITTLE CHANCE OF NAVY BILL PASSING AT THIS CONGRESS

Passage of Borah Resolution Is
Taken as Moral Victory for
Opponents—Folly of Incit-
ing Naval Rivalry Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As a debate on the naval appropriation bill was on to a late hour last night, with the opposing forces in the United States Senate as far away from a reconciliation as ever, even the most optimistic of the Republican leaders had given up hope of the passage of the measure by this Congress. The debate had developed into an ordinary filibuster that had every appearance of continuing until the supporters of either side gave up or until Congress expired at noon on Friday.

Opponents of the \$500,000,000 naval bill were not a whit affected by the adroit move executed by Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Senator from Massachusetts, majority leader, on Tuesday, when he got the Senate into secret legislative session and dwelt at length on the tension and friction on the international horizon as a reason why there should not be at this time any cessation of naval construction.

Opponents of the policy advocated by the General Naval Board and by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee refused to believe that there was any real danger involved in the differences between the United States Government and the powers, and asserted that those who raised a hue and cry were guilty of bad faith and insincerity. They believe that the United States can secure its legitimate aims through a vigorous diplomatic policy, and assert that these differences are deliberately being thrown across the navy question merely to confuse the issue.

Passage of Borah Resolution

The passage of the Borah resolution calling for a conference of the three chief naval powers, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, was regarded as a moral victory for the opponents of the naval appropriation bill, although of course at the time the vote was taken it was a foregone conclusion that the measure was already as good as defeated. However, the fact that the Senate went on record in favor of the proposal by a practically unanimous vote will count heavily when the question comes up again.

While attention was mainly concen-

trated on the naval bill, the House also went on the floor. The army bill, carrying \$389,000,000, was in danger. At a late hour, however, the conference on the bill had reported out a partial agreement and they were hopeful of finally adjusting the differences between the two houses. The Senate had increased the army appropriation to provide for 175,000 men, whereas the House bill provided only for 150,000 men. This made a difference of \$30,000,000 in money. Besides the army bill the sundry civil bill, carrying \$410,000,000, had fallen into straits.

Possible Agreement

There were rumors of a possible agreement on the navy bill, the agreement to be based on the Republican leaders receding from the position they had taken and agreeing to accept the House appropriation of \$400,000,000, which is \$100,000,000 less than the Senate bill. No proposal of this kind, however, was known to the filibustering squadron. It was stated that such a proposal might be accepted on the condition that assurance was given that no effort would be made to eliminate the Borah resolution in the conference on the bill. The indications were that there would be no attempt at a rapprochement.

William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, and William H. King (D), Senator from Utah, continued to bear the brunt of the responsibility for the opposition, while John Sharp Williams (D), Senator from Mississippi, stood ready to join in the fray from time to time, but always at a point where he deemed it necessary to sweep away the "cobwebs of sophistry."

Naval Armament Race Seen

Senators Williams and Borah stressed the point that it would be too much to expect Great Britain not to be influenced by the American program, pointing out that imperial considerations would leave no alternative but a competitive struggle for naval superiority.

"I shall not voluntarily vote for nor allow to pass a bill which inaugurates naval armament emulation among the nations of the earth, and that is what this bill does," said Senator Williams. "I think, when this bill passes, the American Republic will have announced to the world that it is seeking sea domination, and every other nation will say about the same thing back to us, and that will begin an endless war of finance to build and rebuild and continue to build ships of every description to enable the nations to fight one another."

Incitement to Other Nations

"We hear it said here and we hear it said elsewhere," said Mr. Borah, "that the United States must continue to build until its navy is superior, and when it is superior that then it can talk about naval disarmament; in other words, naval disarmament; is

based upon the proposition that the United States acquire the complete and undisputed dominancy. Of course, Mr. President, the very fact that after signing the armistice we are going ahead and building the 1916 program into the very highest nerve in building their navies, so that when in 1923 or 1924 we approach the completion of our program the proportion of naval strength of the United States will not be any greater than it is today. Great Britain is infinitely better prepared to build than she was at the close of the Napoleonic wars and she never yielded for a single hour her supremacy of the sea even in those distressful days. If any one supposes that Great Britain is not able to build or will not be willing to build when the very existence of her empire depends upon her naval supremacy, either secured by actual dominancy or by an agreement which renders her safe, he is, in my judgment, doomed to an awakening."

Isolation of British Islands

"The Senator from Idaho," said Senator Williams, "has very well directed attention to the fact that nobody with common sense would expect Great Britain to give up in the midst of a competitive naval building program, and he has stressed the fact that the defense of the British Empire is dependent upon it. I want to call the Senators' attention to the fact that there is something more than that which will motivate a British Parliament to keep at the head of the procession, even to the point of bankruptcy, if necessary. It is not really the defense of the British Empire, but it is the fact that the British islands are so situated that their people can neither be kept clothed or fed without protecting all the avenues of the sea; and that is the reason why Great Britain would keep on building to the point of bankruptcy, if necessary."

"It seems to me that to begin again what we had hoped we had finished—an endless emulation of armaments throughout the world, on land and on sea—is the very epitome of madness for those who hope for the peace of the world. Not only will Japan go on, not only will we go on, but just as soon as Germany can recover she will go on; France will go on; everybody will. Are not we the people of all the world who are not afraid of the balance of the world, and can we not afford simply to build a navy for defense? And in this mad war of emulation and competitive building we would enter it only with the idea of dominancy. Great Britain would enter it with a superior motive, calling for greater sacrifice, of protection of the home population of the British Isles, to keep

the Government and people of the United States.

"The Council has taken several important decisions with regard to mandates which it confidently hopes will commend themselves to the American Government."

"The Council had already determined on February 21, before the receipt of the American note, to postpone the consideration of the 'A' mandate for former Turkish possessions, including Mesopotamia. No conclusions will therefore be reached with regard to 'A' mandates until the United States Government has had an opportunity to express its views."

"The Council had expected to approve finally, at the session now being held, the 'B' mandates for the former central African colonies of Germany."

"American Wish Heeded"

"In view of the desire expressed by the United States, the Council is, however, deferring its consideration of these mandates until its next session, which will probably take place in May or June. It is hoped that the delay will not hamper the administrative progress of these territories."

"The Council invites the United States to take part in the discussions, at its forthcoming meeting, when the 'A' and 'B' mandates will, it is hoped, be taken. A problem so intricate and involved as that of the mandates can hardly be handled by the interchange of formal notes. It can only satisfactorily be solved by personal contact and by direct exchange of opinion."

"Not only do such direct negotiations, which correspond to the true spirit of the League of Nations, effect an increase of freedom, flexibility and speed, but they create a spirit of mutual good will and cooperation among people meeting around the same table."

Pacific Island Group

"Regarding the third type of mandates, the 'C' group, of former German possessions in South Africa and the Pacific, the Council has not the advantage of the same liberty of action as in the 'A' and 'B' types. The 'C' mandates were defined by the Council at its meeting in Geneva on December 17, 1920. The main American objection in this case, it is understood from Your Excellency's note, is to the effect that the Island of Yap was included by the Council in the mandate given to Japan, whereas Your Excellency states that the United States has on several occasions refused to agree to the allocation of this island to any one state."

"The League of Nations Council would remind Your Excellency that allocation of all the mandated territories is a function for the Supreme Council, and not of the Council of the League. The League is concerned, not with the allocation, but with the administration of these territories. Having been notified in the name of the allied and associated powers that all the islands north of the equator had been allocated to Japan, the Council of the League merely fulfilled its responsibility of defining the terms of the mandate."

American Note Referred

"Consequently, if a misunderstanding exists as to the allocation of the Island of Yap, that misunderstanding would seem to be a matter for principal allied powers rather than between the United States and the League. However, in view of the American contention, the Council of the League has hastened to forward the American note to the governments of France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan."

"The Council hopes that explanations will prove satisfactory to the United States Government, and that reciprocal allied will will be a solution in harmony with the generous spirit which inspired the principle of the mandates."

(Signed) "GASTAO DA CUNHA, President of the Council of the League of Nations. Paris, March 1, 1921."

PLAN OF PACKERS IS DISAPPROVED

District of Columbia Court, in
Refusing Proposed Stockyards
Sale Method, Limits Time for
Arranging the Final Details

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday refused to accept the plans submitted by Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. for disposing of their interests in stockyards at terms which they have allowed within which testimony regarding the value of the holdings of the two companies will be taken and the price fixed. At the end of that time they must offer their stocks at the price fixed. Failing this, trustees will be appointed by the court to take them over as proposed by the Department of Justice.

The court approved the plan submitted by the companies for the Jersey City yards, which are under lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad for two years more.

The reasons given for not accepting the Swift and Armour plans are as follows:

"The Swift and Armour plans, filed February 7, are found not acceptable because, among less important objections, they seem to make easy a long period of continued ownership on the part of the defendants, and in the meantime provide too feeble a control on the part of the court. The court does not feel justified in taking the stock and selling it if the defendants are willing to sell. They say they are willing if they can get a fair price. What is a fair price ought to be ascertained, if possible, and the defendants be given a chance to offer their stock for sale at that price. Before the court should fix price it ought to hear both sides on the question of value."

"In default of an acceptable plan and as a final alternative to appointment of trustees, the court is disposed to require these defendants to offer their holdings for sale as soon as the court can settle upon a minimum price at which the various stocks should be offered. Accordingly a time would be fixed within which both sides may submit to the court their evidence upon this point."

A Washington trust company is to be named to take over the interests of Morris & Co. and of Wilson & Co. The Cudahy plan met with the approval of the court, and it was decided that a trust company was not needed for its stock.

REPLY CLARIFIES MANDATE ISSUE

Council of League of Nations
Places Responsibility for Al-
location of Pacific Islands to
Japan on the Supreme Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department, in issuing the text of the reply of the Council of the League of Nations to its note of February 21, said that having taken steps to protect the position of the United States Government and the nation, the matter is now in readiness to be dealt with in any manner that the incoming Administration may see fit. This means that no further steps will be taken in the very brief time remaining to the Wilson Administration. The note was referred to as "diplomatic and conciliatory, pitched in an excellent tone."

The postponement of mandates "A" and "B" indicates that the right of the United States to a voice in deciding these questions is recognized, it was assumed. In respect of Class "C" mandates, under which the Island of Yap was allocated to Japan, attention was called to the fact that while the Council disclaimed jurisdiction over allocations, the note indirectly declares that if the United States, as one of the principal allied and associated powers, had been misrepresented by the allied governments, the United States Government should take up the matter with the allied powers.

Secretary Colby's note to the Council pointed out that the United States had been misrepresented in the draft of Class "C" mandates, covering the former German islands in the north Pacific, which was transmitted by the British, French, Italian and Japanese governments "in the name of the Allied and Associated Powers."

Satisfaction was expressed at the Council's desire to have personal contact and direct exchange of opinions with a representative of the United States when draft mandates of classes "A" and "B" are considered.

The reply of the British Government to the note of Secretary Colby asserting the rights of the United States in Mesopotamia and defining the American attitude toward mandates in general, was also received at the State Department yesterday.

Text of Note

The Department of State received the reply of the Council of the League of Nations to its note of February 21, 1921, on the subject of mandates and the responsibilities of mandatory powers. The note, dated March 1, 1921, was delivered on Tuesday to the American Ambassador at Paris by the president of the Council. The English translation of the note from the Council follows:

"The Secretary of State of the United States of America:

"I am directed by the Council of the League of Nations to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of February 21 on certain matters connected with the mandates which, under the provisions of the Covenant, will define the responsibilities and limit the powers of the governments entrusted with the administration of various territories outside Europe formerly in the possession of Germany and Turkey."

"The main points brought out in the American note, if I may be permitted to summarize them, are that the United States must be consulted before any mandates are allotted or defined, and that the frankest discussion from all pertinent points of view should be encouraged. In the 'A' mandates, exception is taken to the possible limitation of commercial opportunity as regards oil in Mesopotamia, and in the 'C' mandates, to the allocation of the Island of Yap to Japan."

Full Accord Desired

"The Council wishes to express its deep satisfaction at the interest shown by your government in this question which the Council has long felt to be among the most important assigned to the League. Undoubtedly also it is one of the most difficult, and the Council not only welcomes, but feels justified in claiming sympathy and support of the governments which devised the scheme which the Council is required to administer."

"The most fundamental contention brought forward by the American note is that the approval of the United States of America is essential to the validity of any determination which may be submitted to the judgment of the Council. The United States was one of the leading actors, both in the war and in the negotiations for peace. The rights which it acquired are not likely to be challenged in any quarter. But the American Government will itself recognize that the situation is complicated by the fact that the United States, by the last to question, has so far abstained from ratifying the Peace Treaty, and has not taken her seat on the Council of the League of Nations."

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"The Council has taken several important decisions with regard to mandates which it confidently hopes will commend themselves to the American Government."

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"In view of the desire expressed by the United States, the Council is, however, deferring its consideration of these mandates until its next session, which will probably take place in May or June. It is hoped that the delay will not hamper the administrative progress of these territories."

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"The Council might easily have dwelt on the controversial aspects of the American note. But this procedure would ill-represent their true attitude. They prefer to examine the subject from the broad basis of international cooperation and friendship, in the belief that this course will appeal to the spirit of justice of

ALLIES WILL HEAR VIEWS OF ARABS

Claims of Emir Feisal as Repre-
sentative of United Arab Na-
tion Will, It Is Expected, Be
Put Before London Council

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Every nation which fought on the side of the Allies and which claims to have a direct interest in the Treaty of Sevres and the disposition of territory in the Near East has been able to make its voice heard at the London conference of Allies with one solitary exception. That nation is the Arab people, represented here, if the claim to speak for a United Arab people is justified, by Emir Feisal.

The conference has at any rate gone so far, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, that the Emir will be invited to the decision that when the time is more opportune, the Emir shall send a special representative to present the case of his father, King Hussein of the Hedjaz, but the precise moment has not been named as yet. It need hardly be emphasized that to the French the Emir is hardly persona grata, and it is attributed to French opposition that Feisal is not to be allowed to meet the conference in person, but must send a delegate, who will probably be General Haddad Pasha.

Attempts have been made recently to belittle the services rendered by the Arabs to the allied cause during the war, and so prejudice the case before the conference, but in the opinion of those primarily concerned, Viscount Allenby's testimony in public utterances is sufficient to counteract this propaganda.

Arab Case Outlined

The general outlines of the case to be submitted by Emir Feisal, through his spokesman, to the conference have been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor. He will ask that Mr. Lloyd George's promise of September 19, 1919, embodied in the phrase: "Arab forces have redeemed the pledges given to Great Britain, and we should redeem our pledges," be carried out; that the Arabs shall enjoy the independence for which they fought and sacrificed themselves, and that their country shall not be artificially divided in lines of social, economic, and military necessities.

Emir Feisal will point out that Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine are inhabited by a homogeneous Arabic-speaking population, that many nomadic tribes pass and repass every year, and that Damascus, Aleppo and Baghdad are all economically interdependent. It will be shown also that, unless the Arabs are united, they cannot hope to withstand the constant menace from the north that has been one of the unchanging factors of Middle Eastern history. This is, of course, the obvious Arab case, well known to students of the Near East.

Arabs' Reasonable Attitude

Statesmanlike qualities are, however, claimed for Emir Feisal, who will not stand out for claims impossible of fulfillment. While he will not be satisfied with a mere return to the attitude of benevolence toward the Arabs, which was a feature of the allied policy previous to 1918, he will probably admit that any declarations made by the Allies to other races, such as the Jews, must be observed. The Emir, the informant declared, is by no means unfriendly toward the responsible Zionists and considers they will be a factor of strength in a

new Arab state, as they have so often been in the past in Spain and in Baghdad.

Emir Feisal is hoping that his case will be strengthened by the economic impulses of the allied peoples, who, when great efforts are being made to curtail home expenditures, are paying through taxes for the upkeep of 70,000 men in Syria, 100,000 in Mesopotamia, and perhaps 20,000 in Palestine.

MR. COLBY PRESSES COLOMBIAN TREATY

Effect of Delay in Ratification by
United States Declared to Be
Very Injurious to Its Trade
and Commercial Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The immediate ratification by the United States of the treaty with Colombia was urged by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, while addressing the Southern Commercial Congress last evening. "If one were to undertake to estimate the effect on our trade, on our commercial position in South America and on our commercial prospects of this lamentable policy of delay and postponement, it would make the proposed indemnification of Colombia seem like an inconsiderable sum," he declared.

"Our delay in ratifying the treaty with Colombia has been most unfortunate, particularly as it seems to be the prevailing opinion of the members of the Senate that it is a treaty which should be ratified and which will be ratified," he stated. "Several times it has been on the point of ratification, but I suppose it has been postponed for matters that are supposedly of greater importance. I can hardly think of a matter of greater importance, however, and I am not speaking of the subject in its ethical aspect or from the standpoint of our duty. I suppose it is fair to say that there is nothing more important to perform than something which is clearly a duty."

Commercial Progress

"From the single standpoint of our commercial progress in South America, the delayed ratification of the treaty is not only an unmeasured calamity but an immeasurable one. Wherever Spanish is spoken, our delay in this matter has cost us friends, confidence and commercial success. It has worked automatically to the benefit of our competitors, who have not been slow to take advantage of it. It has caused us to be represented to the Latin-American mind as indifferent to justice, willing to be ruthless, aspiring to physical domination, and therefore to be shunned, curbed, and resisted."

The great importance of cultivating good relations with the peoples of South America, in the interests of greater trade, was stressed by Secretary Colby. "Good trade with South America presupposes good relations with South America," he declared. "The former is the outgrowth of the latter. You will not buy from a merchant whom you dislike nor employ a man whom you do not wish to meet, unless compelled by necessity. So it follows that to those of our countrymen who are interested in the expansion of our commerce among the South American peoples, it is of the utmost importance to cultivate good relations with the peoples of South America and to understand how to go about it."

South American Civilization

The first thing to be overcome in our efforts to increase our trade relations, Secretary Colby stated, is our ignorance of South America. "Relatively few among our people know that its civilization is in many respects superior to our own, and that to many people in the world, including some of our own, it is distinctly more attractive," he added. "The merchants, the bankers, the men of the professions in the important cities of South America compare favorably with men in the same walks of life in the important cities of any country in the world. Their commercial methods have stood the test of time. They are firmly established, and they will not be changed. The sources of their laws are more ancient than ours, and their peoples are peculiarly gifted in legal reasoning and in the development and application of their laws to meet new conditions."

Another thing necessary to be overcome, Secretary Colby asserted, is the unpleasant impressions produced in South America by many enterprises which were the result of the abnormal conditions of the war period.

MR. CHURCHILL'S JOURNEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Winston S. Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, left on route for Egypt this morning, accompanied by Co. A. E. Lawrence, the authority on Arabia, and Air Marshal Hugh Trenchard.

THE DUKE'S RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PORTSMOUTH, England (Wednesday).—The battleship, *Malaya*, which left Bombay on Monday with the Duke of Connaught on board, is expected to reach here on March 23.

FRANCE IS URGING PROMPT ACTION AGAINST GERMANS

Moderating Influence Declared
to Be Exerted by Britain and
Italy at London Conference
—Reply to Germans Today

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The following official communiqué was issued tonight: "The conference, after full discussion, decided to summon the German delegates to receive their answer at 12 noon tomorrow."

The French are pressing for immediate application of the sanctions or penalties laid down by the Treaty of Versailles, it is learned in authoritative quarters. On the other hand, their zeal is being restrained by the Italian, who is in accord with the British delegates, supported in a measure by the Belgians.

An important point to be settled by the Allies in view of Tuesday's offer by the Germans, which is characterized on all sides as absurd, and which is considered to have strengthened the position of France in urging her viewpoint upon the Allies, is whether the immediate application of penalties would be in accord with the Versailles Treaty. The French delegates have produced a long list of alleged infractions of the Treaty on the part of the Germans, which are claimed to be a justification for application of the penalties at once.

Failure to disarm and to deliver coal figure on the list. On the other hand, the British delegates and the Italians are urging the necessity for doing nothing against the strict letter of the Treaty, on the ground that Germany would desire nothing better than to be able to point to allied action designed the Treaty they themselves designed.

Allied Experts Meet

The allied representatives were occupied today with juridical, economic, financial, and military experts with regard to the situation arising out of the inadequate German reparations offer on Tuesday, while the Germans have been almost continually in conference in preparation for another meeting with the Allies. The German delegation is not divulging the purpose of its deliberations.

Various allied experts held a long session this morning. J. Austen Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided at the Foreign Office over the financial and economic deliberations, which were attended by Lord d'Abernon, British Ambassador at Berlin, and Sir John Bradbury. Later all committees of experts met the chief allied representatives, but business could not be completed in one sitting and proceedings were resumed at 5 p. m. It was expected that serious decisions would be arrived at during the evening, and the importance of the meeting was partially indicated by the presence of such well-known figures as Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson.

Up to Wednesday afternoon, Sir Maurice Hankey, who conveys the official invitation of the Allies to the Germans, when their presence is desired, had not visited the Savoy Hotel since Sunday and the German attitude there was one of anxious expectation.

German View of Situation

Discussing Tuesday's proposals with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a member of the German delegation claimed that the Germans had been mainly concerned, not with grandiose financial promises, but with putting forward a sum which was within the capacity of Germany to pay. German investigations into the subject had been going on since the Brussels conference, based on the conditions of German industry, the amount of food available for the population, the availability of raw materials and the general condition of the people. The productive side of the question had not been sufficiently emphasized by the Allies, he claimed, for the only active asset they had was the working capacity of German workmen.

The informant declared that Dr. Walter Simon, the Foreign Minister, and his colleagues, wished to be prepared to furnish any details that might be required regarding the previous offer, but no information could be given as to whether a new offer was in course of preparation. The delegation is in close touch with Berlin, however, so that reference may be made to the German Cabinet should the allied representatives on Thursday bring up the German delegates against a situation beyond their powers to deal with.

A Note of Caution

While Discussing Plans of Invasion
French Press Utters Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Before the offer of Germany, France is deeply indignant. Nevertheless, though the German propositions are denounced as preposterous, and measures that might be taken are discussed, there is a cautious note in French comment. "We must not throw ourselves wildly into the great ad-

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venture," says the "Intransigent." "Through the operation may cost little, we will have to pay the price in advance. We must keep constantly in mind the repercussions, immediate or remote, of the decision to be taken—strikes, stoppage of coal deliveries, and even efforts at resistance."

It is true that a map is printed in the paper showing the possible direction of the allied advance. An arrow extends from Mayence to Frankfurt and thence to Munich. "That is not to say that we shall go to the end of the arrow. The direction is chosen with respect to the working district of the Ruhr and will menace the seat of General von Ludendorff's staff."

It is hoped that there will be a change of opinion in Germany and that the operations will not be necessary. France is anxious to make it clear that, whatever is done, she will not have yielded to the impulse of imperialism. She has made every concession possible. Her moderation has not been understood, and she is thus forced to have recourse to other measures. That is the attitude taken here, though it is understood that economic sanctions, rather than military sanctions, are being considered in England.

According to this information, there is a proposal to put a 50 per cent tax on the product of the sale of goods from Germany in allied countries. The French favor the seizure of German customs offices on the left bank of the Rhine, the seizure of coal ports on the Rhine and the making of Rhineland an autonomous country in an economic sense. Rhineland would be thus cut off from the rest of Germany.

The question arises whether the Allies have the right, under the Treaty, to proceed to the sanctions before May 1. Louis Barthou, the War Minister before leaving Paris, declared that all necessary measures could be taken at once. The "Echo de Paris" says that the Eastern Railway has been warned to be in readiness to transport troops for the reinforcement of the Rhineland troops.

Typical opinions expressed are those of the "Gaulois," which states that the German offer is stupefying. "Figaro" says the question of sanctions is really the most important question. The "Cuvre" believes that the German attitude has consolidated the entente. There are papers which cry out for the instant application of the sanctions. Among them is the "Victoire," which regards the German propositions as outrageous defiance.

Germany Hears the News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—News of the Allies' frigid reception of the German counter-proposals reached the Foreign Office here last night and occasioned no great surprise, it being realized that the enormous difference between Germany's offer and the allied demands was likely to provoke irritation in London. What newspaper comment there is this morning is calm and moderate in character.

It is quite clear that the German Government, public opinion, and the press regard the counter-proposals as constituting the highest offer Germany can make, nor is there likely to be any departure from that standpoint. Germany, it would seem, is prepared to face the consequences which the putting in effect of the threatened sanctions would have for her economic and political life, rather than to agree to the Paris proposals or substantially to increase her own offer.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons, is in constant touch by wireless with the German Foreign Office, and the Germans Cabinet accordingly is kept in close touch with London developments. At informal meetings of the German political parties, held last night, it was decided to urge the government not to make a higher offer, and to resist all pressure from the Allies. Newspapers which comment today urge the German people to control themselves and remain calm in the grave crisis which has so suddenly arisen.

The "Tägliche Rundschau" says the German people realize the seriousness of the situation and appeals to Mr. Lloyd George to do likewise.

The Essen municipality, at a special meeting yesterday, passed a resolution calling on the government, fully conscious of the consequences which might follow, to reject the Paris proposals and to take such terms only as it felt Germany could fulfill.

FRENCH APPRECIATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Tribute is paid in the "Matin" to President Wilson on his abandonment of power. "France owes him a great debt for having united America from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Some of his words are of incomparable eloquence."

The doctrinaire spirit which he developed in 1914, criticized, but the "Matin" states that the Allies were to blame in not making any effort to bring him to more realistic conceptions.

His 14 points were accepted by France after less than an hour's discussion. Mr. Clemenceau confessed that his tactics were to say nothing to President Wilson. "Singular tactics!" cries the "Matin." "When it was necessary to lighten and guide a friend, France conserved her esteem for him while regretting that on the pedestal she had prepared she can only put a plaster figure of a philosopher, when she would have liked to put a marble statue of a great judge."

HALL REFUSED MR. O'CALLAGHAN. MACON, Georgia.—The City Council has refused to permit Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, to speak in the city auditorium here on March 3.

MEMBERS OF NEW CABINET AT CAPITAL

Confirmation of Mr. Harding's Selections Expected on Saturday—Their Coming Work Now Under Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the Cabinet in the new Administration are arriving in Washington and taking the preliminary steps toward getting acquainted with their new work. Definite announcement has been made of the appointment of all whose names have been placed already on Mr. Harding's slate with the exception of Secretary of Labor. Confirmation of the Cabinet members is expected tomorrow afternoon immediately after the Senate organizes for work.

Announcement was made by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, yesterday, that he expected John W. Weeks, his successor, to be at his office at 10 o'clock on Saturday to take the oath and assume his new duties. Similar arrangements have been made by the Secretary of the Navy for Edwin Denby and by the State Department for Charles Evans Hughes.

Mr. Denby, the next Secretary of the Navy, spent an hour with Secretary Daniels yesterday, and after the conference, said that a "navy ready at all times for battle" would be the standard which the Navy Department would endeavor to maintain during the next Administration. Mr. Denby said that having served as an enlisted man, the interests of the enlisted men would lie very near to his heart, and that he would do everything to give them an opportunity for advancement.

Navy Policies Not Outlined

He was unwilling to discuss larger navy policies, such as distribution of the fleets or the air service, until he has had opportunities for studying them more thoroughly.

Mr. Denby has been cordially greeted here by men with whom he was associated during the war and also by members of Congress with whom he served during his three terms in the House of Representatives. Mrs. Denby was the daughter of the private secretary of President Cleveland, and as a child spent much time at the White House.

Andrew W. Mellon, the Pittsburgh banker, who is to be at the head of the Treasury Department under Mr. Harding, was here on Monday, but as the Secretary of the Treasury was not in town on that day, he had no opportunity to confer with him in regard to his new duties, among the most complicated of which will be the legacy of the foreign debt question, in which the special Senate Judiciary subcommittee has stirred up a mare's nest. At the instance of James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, all the papers and documents bearing on the subject of loans to foreign governments have been transmitted to the committee by Secretary Houston. Whether the next administration will deem it expedient to have the Treasury make public these papers remains to be seen.

Charles Evans Hughes needs no special introduction to his work. He has been in Washington several times recently, and has been winding up matters connected with his private practice preparatory to taking possession of his new office on Saturday, March 5. Aside from his appointment of Henry P. Fletcher to be Undersecretary of State, he has given no indication of his purposes or plans as premier of the new administration. Several candidates for diplomatic posts are here awaiting an opportunity to push their claims.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the National Republican Committee, is occupied by political matters. He has an appointment, he said, to meet Postmaster-General Burleson on Saturday afternoon, and after that will be so absorbed in running the postal service of the country that he will have no further time for politics.

John W. Weeks has been in conference with Secretary Baker with regard to army affairs and is prepared to go ahead with what is confidently expected will be a thorough reorganization of that department. Mr. Weeks can depend on what Mr. Baker could not, the cooperation and support of Congress in his plans.

Mr. Fall's Attitude Toward Mexico

Albert B. Fall, Senator from New Mexico, is still a member of the upper house, and, so far as known, he has held no conference with John Barton Payne, the present Secretary of the Interior, whom he is to succeed. Mr. Fall is quoted in a letter recently written to the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico that recognition of the existing Mexican Government is impossible until the United States receives written guarantee of the safeguarding of American lives and property in Mexico. With this view it is understood that Mr. Fletcher, the new Undersecretary of State, will be in agreement. In his new position, Mr. Fall will have to do with mining, land and other problems along the Mexican border.

Herbert Hoover spent some time last week at the Department of Commerce with Secretary Alexander and took with him data upon which he is working preparatory to taking up the work of the department, which he is expected to expand and make of greater importance.

Harry M. Daugherty, the new Attorney-General, is to arrive in Washington today.

Friends Speed Hardings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio.—Marion took a holiday for two hours yesterday while her citizens gathered at the Harding

home to bid good-bye to President-Elect and Mrs. Warren G. Harding, who left for Washington for the inauguration tomorrow. Thousands were there from the business houses, industrial plants, banks, schools, and every other walk of life to take part in the exercises, which included the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Harding, for the citizens of a silver plaque.

"It has been a great privilege to have this manifestation of your interest, your friendship and your good will," Mr. Harding said in his response to the presentation of the Rev. T. H. McAfee, his pastor. "I speak only the truth when I tell you that Mrs. Harding and I are going from you with a feeling of sorrow, with that touch of regret which comes to every man and woman when they leave the community in which they have developed and lived so long. No one can avoid these heart pangs, and we go with a sense of great responsibility that has its effect, its chastening effect, upon any tendency of pride or superiority. We go as one of you, because the true republic calls to service those of the great common people."

A promise to America to serve "in good conscience to the best of my ability" was voiced by the President-elect, who spoke his confidence in the security of the Republic, that the heart of America is right, and that "the hundred millions of America will be at the back of a right-minded executive just as cordially as you speak your friendship to me today."

No announcement of the Secretary of Labor, nor was he made public his selection of his private secretary.

IRISH SECRETARY'S CRITICS DEFEATED

British House of Commons Supports Government in Debate Occasioned by the Resignation of a General in Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The hopes of its enemies and fears of its friends that the government would emerge discredited from the debate on General Crozier's resignation from his post in Ireland, and that both Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary, and General Tudor, Police Adviser in Ireland, would be compelled to resign, were not realized in the House of Commons last night. The debate arose on a motion of Capt. W. A. Redmond for an adjournment to call attention to the circumstances attending General Crozier's resignation in connection with the Trim incident, which has already been related to The Christian Science Monitor.

Captain Redmond concluded his enumeration of the incidents relating to the incident by stating that the only course which the Chief Secretary and General Tudor, as honorable men, could take, was to resign from their positions. The motion was seconded by A. E. Newbould, who concentrated his attack on the information which is furnished by the Chief Secretary, and characterized it as uniformly ill-informed, or misinformed. The Chief Secretary's manner, he said, was all his own, but his answers were supplied to him, and that combination was an unfortunate one, for it had ceased to carry conviction in the House.

Sir Hamar Greenwood's reply was most emphatic. He stated that General Tudor had no intention that cadets who were charged with offenses in Ireland should be reinstated, but that they must stand their trial and take the consequences. General Macready was of the opinion that General Tudor had taken the only possible step in the interests of the discipline of his force.

Sir Hamar had replaced General Crozier by General Wood. He hoped that this question would not persuade the House to lose perspective of the realities of the Irish situation. Breaches of discipline had been, and would be, dealt with; the realities of the Irish situation remained. "As long as I have the confidence of the House in my efforts to secure the sternest discipline in the forces in Ireland, in the interests of Ireland and of the good name of this country, I will remain," Sir Hamar concluded.

After Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Hugh Cecil had spoken, the motion was rejected by 253 votes to 60.

MR. GOMPERS PLANS SURVEY IN FAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers has been directed by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor to investigate the Japanese industrial and labor problem. This was brought about by information which union leaders said had come to them regarding the restrictive land and labor laws in Japan and reports that American laborers seeking employment in Japan were compelled to give up trade secrets.

"There is so much agitation about the Japanese question in this country," said a union official, "that we feel that we ought to know all the facts. We do not feel that Japan is justified in making an outcry against our laws when she has more restrictive regulations at home."

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LOS ANGELES RENT RATES ATTACKED

Tenants' Association Seeks Relief in Court From What Are Regarded as Excessive Charges by Property Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—In the controversy in Los Angeles between the rentpayers who have formed themselves into an organization called the Tenants Protective Association, and the landlords, the rentpayers lost the first decision in the legal battle. Willard C. Steele, president of the tenants association, announced that the case "would be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States if it is necessary to go so far in order to get relief from the exorbitant rentals now being exacted from the large volume of people who are obliged to rent in order to have a roof over their heads, and are thus at the mercy of the profiteering landlords."

The City Council, in preference to calling a special election upon a referendum petition which was filed by the Tenants Protective Association, passed an ordinance, effective February 15, which precluded a landlord from charging a tenant's rental in excess of 11 per cent on the valuation of his property or over 16 per cent of the valuation of the furnishings.

A petition was filed by Louise A. Brunsing, representing the landlords' association, to enjoin the city from enforcing the measure. Arguments were heard upon the petition before Presiding Judge John W. Shenk on February 21, and a demurrer was entered for Prosecutor Widney, a defendant in the case.

However, the positive conclusion of the court on the validity of the ordinance would seem to preclude the relief sought by the rentpayers.

Rentpayers Organize

This association was formed a year ago last September, at a meeting at which more than a thousand people were turned away. Immediately after organizing, Mr. Steele states, an ordinance was drafted and handed to the City Council with a request for action. Upon advice of the city attorney, who considered the ordinance as drafted unconstitutional, the City Council refused to take any action in the matter, and it rested until the rentpayers' association was enabled to file a petition which carried in excess of 12,000 names, and which demanded a special election.

Mr. Steele is authority for the statement that rentals have increased in this city in the last year from 35 per cent to 40 per cent. He says further that the employed people of this city are obliged to pay out on an average of one-half of their total salary for rent alone if they care to live at all comfortably.

Los Angeles does not stand alone among the larger cities in inadequate housing facilities for owing to the high cost of material and labor. Capital has failed to build sufficiently to keep pace with the increasing population. In the United States in 1920 there were, in round numbers, 1,250,000 marriage licenses issued and according to statistics obtainable there were only 70,000 new homes built. Of this number, one-fifth were built in the city of Los Angeles. But the gain in population in this city in the last six months is estimated at 34,903, and this does not in any way include the 100,000 tourists who can be considered or counted as part of the city's "business" population.

According to the economic law of supply and demand, where the demand exceeds the supply the financial status of the demanded commodity immediately soars in proportion. In a city where every incoming train for many months is taxed to its capacity, it would be no wonder that rents were not keeping conditions adequate. The Chamber of Commerce has had established for two years a housing department, and at the present time they are placing about 100 families a day. A railroad official has estimated that there is an increase of 1 per cent in travel for the past month over that for the same month in 1920. This means 1 per cent more tourist trade coming to Los Angeles, and thus a 1 per cent greater demand for housing facilities over this month last year, from this source alone.

Some Rents Doubled

There are many instances where rents have been doubled and trebled in the last two years, but at one time in Los Angeles from 1915 to 1919.



WHEN THE KETTLE'S SINGING, it's only a matter of seconds to prepare a cup of Chocollatta—that palatable, wholesome, appetizing instant chocolate! Three heaping teaspoonsful of Chocollatta in a cup—and boiling water. That's all!

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KOREANS CONDEMN JAPANESE RULE

Speakers at Celebration of Second Anniversary of Declaration of Korea's Independence Cite Japan's Record in Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That Japan's record in Korea was incontestable testimony that she possesses none of the qualities of a ruling nation, and that the United States was amply justified in recognizing the Korean Republic in spite of Japan's present occupation of that country, were the leading contentions of the speakers at the celebration of the second anniversary of the Korean declaration of independence at the Town Hall yesterday.

The chairman of the meeting was Philip Jaisohn, a native Korean, formerly adviser to the Korean Emperor, now an American citizen. He laid stress on the Korean declaration as based on equality and justice, rather than a mere statement of demands.

The principal speaker was Henry Chung, secretary of the Korean Commission, who declared that the Korean people were looking for the sympathy and influence of the American people, rather than the power of their government.

"Three fallacies commonly current in America," he said, "give feasible justification for Japanese domination of Korea: (1) self-defense; (2) necessity for colonization; (3) benevolent motive to aid Korea. None stand the test of close investigation and international justice."

"Independent Korea, a possible strategic foothold for a powerful foe, would be dangerous for Japan," argue the Japanese statesmen; "Japan must hold Korea for self-defense. The only nation that has a direct interest in that part of the Orient, outside of Russia and China, is the United States."

"The pretext that Japan must have Korea for colonization is equally flimsy. Korea is already densely populated, and the Korean farmer cultivates his soil with intensive agricultural methods. The 300,000 Japanese who are in Korea came there as exploiters, not as immigrants. The tens of thousands of acres now in Japanese possession were the best watered and cultivated lands when taken over by the Japanese Government. The claim that Japanese settlers in Korea are reclaiming waste regions or improving uncultivated soil is a screen to deprive the Koreans of their land."

"That Japan holds Korea for the humanitarian purpose of aiding the Koreans along the path of modern civilization is hypocrisy. Ever since Japan went into Korea she has been practicing cruelty upon the Koreans. At the very moment when the Japanese statesmen are making public statements that they love the Koreans as brethren, villages are being wiped out and innocent men and women are beaten to death behind prison bars."

"Reforms in Korea, like Japanese democracy and liberalism, are only for export purposes, especially to America. By nature the Koreans are patient, considerate and long-suffering. They have endured and suffered the oppression that no other people would endure; they have tried every means at their disposal to get along with the Japanese. But all their efforts proved futile, and today the Korean people, from the literati to the coolie, from the wealthy merchant to the poor farmer, are thoroughly convinced of the fact that it is much better to die in the attempt to regain their liberty than to try to live under the Japanese yoke."

ANTIBES, France (Tuesday)—King Nicholas of Montenegro passed away here today.

Nicholas I, opened his reign as a prince and only assumed the title of king some 10 years ago, with the consent of the Montenegrin national Skupstina. Under his rule the little country has passed through many eventful and critical periods, the main cause of difficulties being not infrequently trouble with the Turks. Yet his reign was not without constitutional interest and he was able to bring about various reforms, demonstrating some statesmanlike qualities in addition to his well-known ability as a leader in war.

After his deposition in November, 1918 by the National Assembly, the picturesque monarch moved into France, and has steadily refused to renounce his throne.

FORMER PRESIDENT TO FORM CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LISBON, Portugal (Wednesday)—Bernardino Machado, former President of the Portuguese Republic, who was exiled in the revolution of 1917 and returned two years later, is entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet, and despite Liberal and Socialist opposition, it is thought that he may succeed.

appropriation bill, while Congress completed and sent to the White House the agricultural bill carrying \$38,000,000. This action left only three regular appropriation bills, the sundry civil and those for the army and navy, before Congress, while the President's desk was clear of supply bills until the agricultural measure reached it.

CHAMP CLARK PASSES AWAY

Minority Leader in National House, Was Long Prominent in American Political Life

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Champ Clark (D.), Representative in Congress from the Ninth Missouri district, passed away in this city yesterday, within two days of his retirement from the United States House of Representatives, after a service of 26 years.

A native of Anderson County, Kentucky, Champ Clark was educated in the common schools of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Bethany College and the Cincinnati Law School. He was president of Marshall College, West Virginia, 1873-4, admitted to the bar in 1875; city attorney Louisiana, Missouri, 1878-81; presidential elector 1880; member Missouri House of Representatives 1889-91; member of the Fifty-Fifth and Fifty-Fifth to Sixty-Sixth Congresses, Ninth Missouri district; permanent chairman Democratic national convention, St. Louis, 1904; minority leader second session Sixtieth and Sixty-First Congresses; speaker Sixty-Second, Sixty-Third, Sixty-Fourth and Sixty-Fifth Congresses. Democratic minority leader Sixty-Sixth Congress.

Mr. Clark presided over the House throughout the world war, relinquishing the speakership after eight years when the Republicans regained control as a result of their victories in the 1918 congressional elections. He then was chosen as Democratic leader in the House.

In the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1912, Mr. Clark led on 27 ballots for the nomination as candidate for President and had a clear majority on nine ballots, prior to the final naming of Woodrow Wilson. The two-thirds rule of the convention alone prevented Mr. Clark's nomination. The honor which his party thus paid him was the most notable of his public life.

The failure of his candidacy at Baltimore never ceased to be the disappointment of Mr. Clark's life. He refused nomination as Vice-President and told the House on the eve of his defeat that he preferred to remain as Speaker. He was popular with his colleagues in the House, and he had a keen sense of humor.

Mr. Clark had a large taste for figures, a certain grasp of economics and extraordinary memory for detail. It was not until he had rendered long service in the House that he achieved his ambition to become a member of the Ways and Means Committee, but once there he amply demonstrated his capacity for work. It was as an orator, however, that Mr. Clark achieved greatest distinction.

Given by his parents the name of James Beauchamp Clark, he reduced it to Champ Clark when he came to understand names. And it was as Champ Clark the world knew him. He had been a notable figure in American political state and national circles since 1880.

A COALITION VICTORY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The result of the polling in East Woolwich was declared, after a recount, as follows:

Capt. Robert Gee (Coalition Unionist), 13,724; J. Ramsay MacDonald (Labor), 13,041.

The Coalition majority therefore is 683.

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Needlecraft Curtains in Marquisette, some with corner motifs, but all have attractive lace edges. Special, pair, 3.50 and 4.75
Plain Bobbinet Curtains with lace edges. Special, pair, 4.75
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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Academy in Papeete

North of Fiji, in one of the islands of the Ellice group of the South Seas, education of a practical nature has been going on, and a deserted coral island has been the scene of a school for girls where not only the ordinary curriculum of European schools has been in force but house-building, boating and other necessary arts of a Robinson Crusoe life. When the school was started there was not another living person on the island of Papeete, which is an enchanting island, three-quarters of a mile long and about a hundred yards in width, its shores surrounded by coral reefs and the bluest of blue seas.

The school was started by an Englishwoman, Miss Joffe, in 1912, and she has been the head in this island of learning in the South Seas till the present time, when she felt it was time to take a holiday. Devoted to her girls as they are to her, she tells of their self-reliance and capability. They built their own houses and dormitories with the help of a few native men, whose services were shortly dispensed with, and only one odd man retained to help in the coco plantations. There are about 2000 coconut trees on the island, and the girls look after them.

Along the Quay

Far more poor men keep dogs in Paris than in London, Phillip Carr says, and the glimpse he gives of the owners of dogs on the quays or the Seine on a Sunday morning is full of life.

No one worries much about breed and the varieties are peculiar, but the dog and his master show that they are out for a holiday on the bright Sunday morning, probably the only opportunity they have at all of getting out, and the dog and master make the most of it. It is an animated scene even if watching the river flow is the only occupation of many.

Above on the road a family party is hurrying along on their way to the station to spend the day in the country, accompanied by the dog, who fully enters into the fun.

Behind them, with a walk that shows the proper sense of his importance, comes a non-committal officer of the garden municipality with all his medals on his chest. Doubtless the little dog that accompanies him walks in like stately manner, keeping an eye upon other dogs in a not unfriendly way, as if to show that at his time of life it is second nature to note the doings of his kind, and guard the city which honors him with its confidence from anything that might spoil the good nature of all those favored animals that are able to call Paris their home.

Valparaiso Outdoor Elevators

Sailors attached to the United States fleet that is now cruising up the west coast of South America will find a familiar feature about the port of Valparaiso, in the event that their home town is Pittsburgh or Cincinnati. For the Chilean city has outgrown the confines of the narrow sea-level strip along the water front and has scaled the heights above. There is the finer residential part of the city, and the citizens, like those of the Pennsylvania and Ohio cities just mentioned, reach the level or business activities by means of the many outdoor elevators or "ascensores." The waters of Valparaiso harbor are so deep that breakwaters have been built only with the greatest difficulty. Instead of the ordinary blocks of concrete or stone, great hollow concrete cubes, measuring 50 feet from corner to corner, are cast on shore, towed into position, and sunk by filling them with stones. Such a breakwater Gulliver might have described in his tale of the Brobdingnagians.

Cheering the Tax Collector

There is one country in which the tax collector is often greeted with cheers. This statement is made on the authority of Judge Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, who states that the native tax in British New Guinea is now in force in all the coastal districts and in one island, and has proved a distinct success, as the more intelligent of the natives regard the tax as a compliment, a definite proof that they have an interest in the Administration. Judge Murray remarks that if he has been correctly informed by his officers regarding the native standpoint, it would appear that Papua

has set a standard of public duty to which few Europeans have attained. The tax, which is never above \$1 a head, is for the purpose of raising a fund which will be expended for the benefit of the natives alone, for their primary and technical education, for public works in their villages, and so forth. This year, an expert with practical knowledge of technical education among the colored races will visit Papua and give the government the benefit of his advice.

Tractors in the Arctic

Tractors are crawling over the snowfields of northern Greenland with supplies of the Lange Koch polar expedition. At last the dog team of the Eskimo has a partial substitute. With its adaptable caterpillar tread, the tractor, like the army tanks, are able to negotiate sharp grades and even wallow over obstacles, along their trackless course. Not that the picturesque dog is to be altogether displaced. For heavy transportation the tractor is useful, but when it comes to the mails the dog teams will still be an essential of the rural delivery service in the land of the igloo.

A GLAZIER

His neighbors in the slatternly little alley had said, with an air of practicality soon after he came there to live, that "he had no folks" and fell into the way of treating him with the same casual comradeship which they used among themselves, yet there was always something which hinted that he was not one of them. Perhaps he was, for what they fancied his loneliness, spoiled a bit.

No one knew where he came from, although a little girl who had a flowering imagination said she guessed he came from the Charmed Wood. He had a wistful expression in a pair of unexpectedly beautiful brown eyes and he smiled quickly, as a child at a gift, at any manifestation of friendliness.

His business was very simple. He mended broken windows. Sometimes he earned money every day, for it was a rough neighborhood and stones were apt to be thrown, without warning, and to hit the wrong thing. He was apparently thrifty because he never appeared to get down to his last cent, even when there were no broken windows for a week. He needed no little cubby hole of an office in which to keep the multitude of papers and odds and ends ordinarily hoarded by the neighborhood plumber or gas fitter, the carpenter or all the trail of other necessary little artisans. Every one knew that he lived in the attic of the sharp-voiced Mrs. Keough's house. They knew, with satisfaction, the attic was dark and warm. And that, if a window were broken all that was necessary was to send one of the children running to fetch him or to tell Mrs. Keough to send him when he came in. He always came from the room which served him very well, for he rendered no bills, consequently needed no office. There was an unspoken understanding that he worked always for cash and that he bought his trifling little stock just as he needed it, likewise on a purely cash basis.

Although he sometimes ventured, for the sake of asking the loan of the ironing board and an iron, to the steaming kitchen in which Mrs. Keough never seemed to have done washing great tubs full of clothes, his clothing never looked what you might call spruce. (The iron was never moved from their majestic position on the stove, there being scarcely any time of the day or night when one couldn't iron if one had the time.) It always had a look as if to say: "I am perfectly clean and pressed as nicely as possible, considering that I am owned by a gentleman who cannot afford a valet." There was a sort of austere pride even in the loose folds of the trousers and in the faint check of the wiry material of the coat.

When he was about his business he carried, slung across his back, a contrivance of pieces of wood which held the panes of glass he needed at the moment. They were never large panes of glass for it was a tenement neighborhood and he was too contented to seek the business of pretentious shops or houses.

All the children in the neighborhood adored him. And if they coaxed him hard enough he would stop for 15 minutes and tell them a gentle little story. For the very little children, whose attention was difficult to hold by the telling of a story which better suited their older brothers and sisters, there was always the delightfully imaginative diversion of standing back of the figure seated on the curb and peering into the clear glass which, however, was never so clear but that it gave back a cloudily beautiful reflection of their own little figures, mirroring a dozen impish grimaces and posturings, softening ragged clothes and really providing the possibility of a quite charming game. After one memorable day when a little boy had laid his muddy hand against the glass, leaving a shameful imprint, it had been understood among the little ones that they were welcome to gaze at that which they wished but that they must not put their fingers on the glass. Business is business.

And although no one in the neighborhood ever thought of calling him by that crude name "glazier" they liked the thought that, for a modest charge, broken windows could be mended by a little man who was as fastidious about the use of putty as a spinster is of a needle. Frequently, after the job was done and the financial formalities had been concluded, the hard lines about a busy housewife's mouth would soften, a smile would twist over her features and she would say, meaningly, "I have just baked a fresh pie. Humph—just a queer—that it should be done just as you finish work!"

LONDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Most people, it may be ventured, who have stood on the steps of the National Gallery in London, and looked out over Trafalgar Square, down Whitehall, toward Westminster Abbey and the houses of Parliament, will be inclined to agree with Sir Robert Peel, who once described the site as the finest in Europe. The choice, therefore, of the grass plot to the right of the entrance to the National Gallery as the resting place for the statue of Washington, which has been presented to Great Britain by the Sulgrave Institution, is a peculiarly happy one. If all London, sooner or later,

have it altered. Anyway no more suitable background could surely be found for the Master of Mt. Vernon. Amidst the columns of the National Gallery, he will feel at home at once. The statue itself is one of peculiar beauty, being a replica in bronze of the white marble masterpiece by Houdon which now stands in the rotunda of the State Capitol at Richmond, Virginia. Houdon was a Frenchman, a native of Versailles; and in 1785, already famous both as an artist and a sculptor, he paid a visit to America for the purpose of executing a bust of Washington. Received at Mount Vernon, where the bust was duly taken to Paris, and there created the statue which is now in the Capitol at Richmond.

The idea of presenting a statue of the first President of the United States



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The National Gallery, London

The replica of Houdon's Washington will stand at the right of main entrance to the British nation was first put forward in 1912 by the British American Peace Centenary Committee, and in 1914 the State of Virginia made the formal offer of a replica of Houdon's statue to the British Government. The offer was gratefully and cordially accepted, but the outbreak of the war rendered a postponement of the project necessary. Now, after seven years, the original plan is to be consummated.

THE TAKIN OF HIGH ASIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There are few more mysterious animals than the takin, or Budorcas; mystifying to take to white men, not only because it is so little known in a state of nature, but also because it is difficult to place in the scheme of things. Is it not extraordinary that there should today probably be less than a score of white men living who have seen the takin at home? Small wonder that no zoologist can say how many species there are inhabiting the mountains of Asia, or its actual distribution! Yet there was a takin in the London Zoo recently. It cannot be called a rare beast, yet it is undoubtedly difficult to find, living as it does in the remote mountains of Bhutan, eastern Tibet, northern Burma and western China, that is, in the most highly crumpled portion of the earth's crust.

The takin is a bovine animal about as large as a cow, but of very different build. The ponderous body, long hair and mane, short sturdy legs, goat-like hoofs, and bob tail suffice to distinguish the takin from any other animal; queerer still are the big horns which, growing out from the front of the head, curve round and project straight back, and the oddly shaped muzzle. Indeed the takin must be seen to be believed—it is, so to speak, a fabulous beast, half goat, half ox. But to describe its color, that is the difficulty! Almost every takin met with and described by Europeans has a color of its own, and therein lies the difficulty for zoologists in Europe, who are not acquainted with the animal itself. From time to time no less than four species have been described, chiefly on such differences of coloration; namely the Bhutan, Tibetan, Chinese, and Assam species. But rarely are two animals from any one of these areas quite alike in color; moreover they differ at different seasons, and more considerably the young differ from the adults.

The North China species is golden yellow without any dark markings whatever. The North Burma species on the other hand has the head and face and also the legs absolutely black; the belly, tail and neck are nearly black too. Only the back, extending a little way over the flanks, is pale yellow, with, however, a sharply defined black line down the backbone. Here at least we have two quite distinct species, as their isolation from each other might suggest.

Takin go about in herds; seven to 30 or more head may be seen together. They are found in summer not below 12,000 feet, on the upper edge of the bamboo forest; here they crop the alpine turf. In winter when the mountains are under snow, they come down into the forest, but they are not afraid of cold; in the bitter winter of northwest China, they are met with at 10,000 feet.

On the rain-swept mountains of far northern Burma, small herds may often be met with among the rhododendron scrub. Some perhaps will be lying down, others drinking at the pools of peaty water; a bull is sure to be standing out on the open ridge, watching. When danger threatens the herd, the bull, pulling themselves together, and start off slowly over the broken ground in single file; the walk is peculiar—a heavy rolling gait, a regular sea roll. But they can move fast too, and there is nothing more strange than to see these great lumbering brutes on the run, leaping lightly from rock to rock like goats, and cantering through the scrub.

THREE NIGHTS RUNNING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Whenever we go up to the New York theaters we invoke a kind of plan which has stood us in such good stead among many temptations that we may as well confess it. This is it, if there is a show play, go to it, as Kipling says, "not immediately but sooner," "much sooner." If there is a Barrie play, go to that as soon as you possibly can; if there is a Galsworthy play "stand not upon the order of your going," and if there is anything else that you are particularly interested in go to that afterward.

Somewhere or other whenever you come to town Shaw seems to be your first necessity, perhaps I had better substitute our for your, because judging by the newspapers there seems to be a slight difference of opinion on the matter. We have usually read him over the fire in the evenings for cue thing and want to be convinced that the play will act as well as it has read, which is marvelously well. Besides when we come to town we want waking up a bit and Shaw, whatever his failings, is a moral bucket of sea water with an extra handful of salt in it. This year it was "Heartbreak House." We hadn't read it over the fire this time, for which we were glad afterwards. For one thing we should have quarreled with the preface, which has more than a touch of Pennellian querulousness about it, and for another we should have been certain that the play wouldn't act at all.

It doesn't matter in the least how impossible or improbable a Shaw play is; how incongruous, willful or perverse, unless you are one of the tight-coated kind that hates having his ribs tickled, you simply can't help chuckling at having seen another spoke put into the wheel of cold conventionalities. His characters may talk such heresy as makes the house gasp, the whole motive may be of such stuff that only dreams are made of, but for all that, his characters have an extraordinary facility for being more human and infinitely more convincing than most average stage types, even Barrie ones discoursing sweet sympathy or those of Galsworthy breathing gloom and defiance.

"Heartbreak House" included every element that could safely be guaranteed to make a play impossible. The characters existed nowhere outside of dreams, the whole affair was symbolic, the action and every other ingredient except humor, was conspicuous by its absence, and even the humor was the ticklish kind which never got all the audience at the same time but got a few of them all the time instead. And yet the result was that we only wished it would go on for another hour and that we could see it again tomorrow—and that is the heart of the matter.

Of course the critics had raged and the newspapers imagined all kinds of vain things about it; they always do. The play wasn't entirely popular even with our particular audience. There were two empty seats next to ours and into them wandered two untutored ladies half an act late and thoroughly at peace with the world and their dinner. They stared and yawned, they tried to read the riddle in the program; they gave that up and discoursed about their clothes, while Captain Shotover ferociously demanded time and freedom to attain the "seventh degree of concentration."

The act ended at the same time as their patience. "Oh, my dear," one said, "this is no place for me, let's go to the movies; they do move at any rate," and up the aisle they fled from the ills they knew not to the ills they knew.

The rest of our plan broke down and Galsworthy came before Barrie, but it turned out for the best; we loved "Mary Rose" for its oddity and its sympathy and its "Barriety," and we wouldn't have liked to go home with "The Skin Game" on our consciences.

Perhaps the whimsical good humor of "Heartbreak House" was responsible for an unconscious resentment, but whatever it was we groaned at the heavy hand. It was like a man nailing up a fence; smash, bang, smash, bang, until we longed for him to miss the nail or the fence or anything for a diversion.

The premise seemed forced and the conclusion more melodramatic than convincing. The crudest kind of inviolability to people slightly different in tradition but eminently presentable didn't seem a sufficiently common characteristic of the minor English aristocracy to hang such a web of satire and malice upon, and where, oh, where was the saving grace of humor? The growth of hatred is a dreadful thing, and the play pointed the moral in every line. Perhaps the lesson is needed at the present time. Galsworthy evidently thought so and they thought so in London where it was very well received—but we didn't like it and to us it didn't ring true.

"Mary Rose" was an April play, all smiles and tears and suspense. It has been written about without mercy and the end is not yet. We were charmed, we were thrilled, we were intrigued. We came back to earth when the lights went up, and then we were charmed, thrilled and intrigued all over again. All the same, Barrie can't afford to get much more incompensable without being chaotic and oh, that purple Hebridean island! As Shaw says in one of his dramatic criticisms, in answer to the program statement that the dresses were carried out by "Madame So-and-So," "it is a pity they weren't carried out and buried!"

There was a fourth night too, but so to speak it wasn't running. We saw "The Bad Man" by Porter Emerson

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Browne, a difficult name to live up to. We were frankly prejudiced in its favor for purely personal reasons and it lived up to our prejudices, with nothing much to spare.

Mexican comment on American laws and customs was primitive but fairly pungent and was marvelously well given by Holbrook Blinn. For the rest it was the old story of a wobbly plot and a superfluous third act. The charming heroine repressed by her villainous husband had the almost impossible task of being in the picture all the time without having anything very interesting to do and still less to say. Miss Carson managed it with an art which seemed rather unnecessarily self-sacrificing.

We laughed at the jests and the stone age satire and came to the conclusion that the author was a man of parts and that there must be quite a lot of common sense in Mexico after all.

"JOHN WHAMOND'S"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Occasionally a landmark slips by unnoticed, like a ruin hidden by a hedge as the train shoots past, until some traveler in search of the unknown discovers the object and traces its history. Such was "John Whamond's," a dilapidated, iron-corrugated, ramshackle theater huddled in among the hills of an east coast Scottish town. It could boast of no highly respectable appearance in its palmy days, but it could claim kinship with the best of playhouses in its marvelous versatility. "Hamlet" to "Jim, the Dandy," from the sublime to the ridiculous, its repertory was wide as the theatrical realm itself. It varied its program as soon as the attendance began to shrink and intensified the farce when the audience dwindled.

How many Scotsmen knew "John Whamond's"? It would be easy to count them. And yet "John Whamond's" was a landmark, the point at which a new era in the theatrical world had its beginning. The little theater was the last of its kind in its own right, like the square rigger before it finally hoisted sail. To John Whamond the theater belonged, property and all, and he was proud of that.

Upon John devolved multifarious duties. He was carpenter, painter, manager by day, and actor, scene-shifter, ticket-collector by night. The curtain with the seam showed some of his handiwork, a neatly sewed, painted-over rent originally caused by a nail protruding from a beam near the roller, a little ingeniously with the brush made it look like a rift in the clouds. John was equal to all occasions, some of which were quite exasperating. Stormy nights, for instance, played havoc with the illumination outside, and made it uncomfortable for the actor-manager, perhaps in the character of the Prince of Denmark, to sneak out in the rain with a taper and relight the row of gas jets which an ugly gust of wind had swept into darkness.

One night almost stumped John. He was playing the title role of Jim in "Jim, the Dandy." His first lines had been delivered before the bulk of the audience arrived and upset his calculations. People poured in through the narrow entrance, jammed the inner doorway and congested the aisles. He hastily crept off the stage, ran round the building and in by the entrance, where he took the station in hand. It called for quick work to seat the late-comers and return to the footlights without interrupting the play. That John, for the first time, failed to do.

On the darkened stage, his colleague was calling under his breath, "Jim, are you here? Where are you, Jim?" Under the table-cover, behind the fireplace, at the corners of the room he looked in vain.

Apprehensive lest the audience might participate in the program he shouted across the stage: "Where are you, Jim?" The noise in the body of the building subsided for a moment, only to be broken by the voice of a youth who answered: "He's here, in the pit," at which the audience laughed so loudly that John could scarcely hear himself directing the late-comers to "move in, please, there's plenty o' room." In the twinkling of an eye, John darted round to the stage, responded in a dark whisper, "Hiss-st!" and resumed his part. Ironical applause greeted his act, which John turned to good account by announcing that "John Whamond will enter once again to please the audience."

By such incidents did "John Whamond's" get its name, by such incidents will it be best remembered. His theater was of a type that is now practically extinct, a type that often provided its premier entertainment in its most serious moments. And yet who would not recall, if only for a moment, "John Whamond's" before it got its final blow from the elaborate picture show with its well-ordered seating arrangements, its organ, its orchestra and its luxurious accommodations?

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MAPLE SUGAR TIME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of sap and yellow sunshine.

Of maple red with bloom.
Of waxen mayflowers, hidden by their leafage,
But known by their perfume.

The adder's tongues flare out like golden banners,
The violets droop and nod,
And last year's, wintergreen, red-tipped with berries,
Stand stiff against the sod.

A gay spring breeze is stirring in the branches
Where noisy squirrels climb,
And all the earth is glad with life new-wakened
In maple sugar time.

THE GRANOVITAIA PALATA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

This small building, characteristically Russian in the style of the fifteenth century, now appears as a mere projecting wing of Ton's grandiose modern palace behind it. It was the first "palace" in the Kremlin to be built of stone and derives its name from the peculiar faceted appearance of its walls. Almost square in plan, it consists of a single apartment, whose vaulted ceiling is supported by a great pillar. It was constructed for use as a throne room or audience chamber by Ivan III Vassilievich, and the interior is fittingly enriched with a wealth of mural decoration.

Herein the Grand Prince and the tzars who followed him gave audience to ambassadors, held their coronation banquets and other special functions. In the interim it was utilized as a sort of bîou museum to display the rich services of gold and silver plate belonging to the sovereign.

One generally reads that this "palace" was built by Marco Rufo and Pietro Antonio, 1473-91. As a matter of fact it was commenced in 1491 and completed the following year. The architects were Marco Rufo and Pietro Antonio Solari, two Italians who were court architects in Moscow at the time.

Little is known of Rufo except that he built the old palace of wood on the site of the present Terem. But Solari was well known, for he was one of the celebrated Solari family, the son of Guinefort, and was already of some repute in Milan before he went to Russia. He worked with, and succeeded his father as architect on the Duomo, was constituted architect of all edifices belonging to the Duke Galeazzo Sforza and has left examples of his work in various buildings in Milan, notably the Capella Borromeo in S. Maria Podone.

In the spring of 1490 Solari was invited to go to Moscow by the ambassador of Ivan and accepted the position of court architect at the then excellent wage of 10 rubles a month (about \$10 in those days). The Granovitaia Palata was almost his first undertaking and there is little doubt that the design was entirely his. It was last restored in 1832, but comparison with ancient manuscripts shows that its appearance has not been changed.

The little building has, therefore, beside its historic associations, one purely artistic. We have an Italian architect of no mean order deliberately adapting himself to the semi-barbaric requirements of the Muscovite taste and yet producing an altogether pleasing work.

Further, we are reminded thereby that certain Milanese architects played an important part in purifying and strengthening the Russian architecture of the period. Of these there are three names which stand out pre-eminently, Aristotle Fioravanti, who rebuilt the Uspenski Sobor, Aloisio da Carezana, builder of the Arkangel'ski Sobor, and, not the least, Solari, who, besides the present building, built the renowned Spasski gate of the Kremlin, the tower of which, however, was added later by an Englishman.

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WOODROW WILSON'S
PLACE IN HISTORY

Humanity, Not the President,
Failed at Paris, Says General
Smuts—Saving of League Is
Seen as Great Accomplishment

The following article, prepared by Gen. Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, for the New York Evening Post, is republished by permission. Special interest attaches to the article because of General Smuts having served with President Wilson on the League of Nations Commission at the Peace Conference.

PRETORIA, South Africa.—It has been suggested that I should write a short estimate and appraisal of the work of President Wilson on the termination of his presidency of the United States of America. I feel I must comply with this suggestion. I feel I may, however, remain silent when there is an opportunity to say a word of appreciation for the work of one with whom I came into close contact at a great period and who rendered the most signal service to the great human cause.

There is a great saying of Mommsen (I believe) in reference to the close of Hannibal's career in Italy and the fall of Carthage. "On those whom the gods love they lavish infinite joys and infinite sorrows." It has come back to my mind in reference to the close of Wilson's career. For a few brief moments he was not only the leader of the greatest state in the world; he was raised to far higher heights and became the center of the world's hopes. And then he fell, misunderstood and rejected by his own people, and his great career closed apparently in signal and tragic defeat.

What is the explanation of this tremendous tragedy, which is not solely American, which closely concerns the whole world? Of course, there are purely American elements in the explanation, which I am not competent to speak on. But besides the American, there is something to be said on the great matters in issue. On these I may, be permitted to say a few words.

Position at Close of War

The position occupied by President Wilson in the world's imagination at the close of the great war and at the beginning of its greatness. The position was terrible in its greatness. It was a terrible position for any mere man to occupy. Probably to no human being in all history did the hopes, the prayers, the aspirations of so many millions of his fellows turn with such poignant intensity as to him at the close of the war. At a time of the deepest darkness and despair, he had raised aloft a light to which all eyes had turned. He had spoken divine words of healing and consolation to a broken humanity. His lofty moral idealism seemed for a moment to dominate the brutal passions which had torn the old world asunder. And he was supposed to possess the secret which would remake the world on fairer lines. The peace which Wilson was bringing to the world was expected to be God's peace. Prussianism lay crushed; brute force had failed utterly. The moral character of the universe had been most signally vindicated. There was a universal vague hope of a great moral peace, of a new world order arising visibly and immediately on the ruins of the old. This hope was not a mere superficial sentiment. It was the intense expression at the end of the war of the inner moral and spiritual force which had upborne the peoples during the dark night of the war and had nerved them to an effort almost beyond human strength. Surely, surely, God had been with them in that long night of agony. His was the victory; His was the peace. And President Wilson was looked upon as the man to make this great peace. He had voiced the great ideals of the new order; his great utterances had become the contractual basis for the armistice and the peace. The idealism of Wilson would surely become the reality of the new order of things in the Peace Treaty.

Not a Wilson Peace

In this atmosphere of extravagant, almost frenzied expectation, he arrived at the Paris Peace Conference. Without hesitation he plunged into that inferno of human passions. He went down into the pit like a second Hercules to bring back the fair Alcides of the world's desire. There were six months of agonized waiting, during which the world situation rapidly deteriorated. And then he emerged with the Peace Treaty. It was not a Wilson peace, and he made a fatal mistake in somehow giving the impression that the peace was in accord with his Fourteen Points and his various declarations. Not so the world had understood him. This was a Punic peace, the same sort of peace as the victor had dictated to the vanquished for thousands of years. It was not Alcibiades, it was a haggard, unlovely man with features distorted with hatred, greed, and selfishness, and the little child that the woman carried was scarcely noticed. Yet it was for the saving of the child that Wilson had labored until he was a physical wreck. Let our other great statesmen and leaders enjoy their well-earned honors for their unquestioned success at Paris. To Woodrow Wilson, the apparent failure, belongs the undying honor, which will grow with the growing centuries, of having saved the "little child that shall lead them yet." No other statesman but Wilson could have done it. And he did it.

People Did Not Understand

The people, the common people of all lands, did not understand the significance of what had happened. They saw only that hard, unlovely Prussian peace, and the great hope died in their hearts. The great dis-

illusionment took its place. The most receptive mood for a new start the world had been in for centuries passed away. Faith in their governors and leaders was largely destroyed, and the foundations of human government were shaken in a way which will be felt for generations. The Paris Peace lost an opportunity as unique as the great war itself. In destroying the moral idealism born of the sacrifices of the war it did almost as much as the war itself in shattering the structure of Western civilization.

And the odium for all this fell especially on President Wilson. Round



General Jan C. Smuts.
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington

him the hopes had centered; round him the disillusion and despair now gathered. Popular opinion largely held him responsible for the bitter disappointment and grievous failure. The cynics scoffed; his friends were silenced in the universal disappointment. Little or nothing had been expected from the other leaders; the whole failure was put to the account of Woodrow Wilson. And finally America, for reasons of her own, joined the pack and at the end it was his own people who tore him to pieces.

Made a Scapgoat

Will this judgment, born of momentary disillusion and disappointment, stand in future, or will it be reversed? The time has not come to pass final judgment on either Wilson or the other great actors in the drama at Paris. The personal estimates will depend largely on the interpretation of that drama in the course of time. As one who saw and watched things from the inside I feel convinced that the present popular estimates are largely superficial and will not stand the searching test of time. And I have no doubt whatever that Wilson has been harshly, unfairly, unjustly dealt with, and that he has been made a scapegoat for the sins of others. Wilson made mistakes, and there were occasions when I ventured to sound a warning note. But it was not his mistakes that caused the failure for which he has been held mainly responsible.

Let us admit the truth, however bitter it is to do so for those who believe in human nature. It was not Wilson who failed. The position is far more serious. It was the human spirit itself that failed at Paris. It is no use passing judgments and making scapegoats of this or that individual statesman or group of statesmen. Idealists make a great mistake in not facing the real facts sincerely and resolutely. They believe in the power of the spirit, in the goodness which is at the heart of things, in the triumph which is in store for the great moral ideals of the race. But this faith only too often leads to an optimism which is sadly and fatally at variance with actual results. It is the realist and not the idealist who is generally justified by events. We forget that the human spirit, the spirit of goodness and truth in the world, is still only an infant crying in the night, and that the struggle with darkness is as yet mostly an unequal struggle.

Humanity Said to Have Failed

Paris proved this terrible truth once more. It was not Wilson who failed there, but humanity itself. It was not the statesmen that failed, so much as the spirit of the peoples behind them. The hope, the aspiration of a new world order of peace and right and justice—however deeply and universally felt—was still only feeble and ineffective in comparison with the dominant national passions which found their expression in the Peace Treaty. Even if Wilson had been one of the great demi-gods of the human race, he could not have saved the peace. Knowing the Peace Conference as I knew it from within, I feel convinced in my own mind that not the greatest man born of woman in the history of the race would have saved that situation. The great hope was not the heralding of the coming dawn, as the peoples thought, but only a dim intimation of some far off event toward which we shall yet have to make many a long, weary march. Sincerely as we believed in the moral ideals for which we had fought, the temptation at Paris of a large body to be divided proved too great. And in the end not only the leaders but the peoples preferred a bit of booty here, a strategic frontier there, a coal field or an oil well, an addition to their population or their resources—to all the faint allurements

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of the ideal. As I said at the time, the real peace was still to come, and it could only come from a new spirit in the peoples themselves.

Covenant of League Saved

What was really saved at Paris was the child—the Covenant of the League of Nations. The political realists who had their eye on the loot were prepared—however reluctantly—to throw that innocent little sop to President Wilson and his fellow idealists. After all, there was not much harm in it. It threatened no present national interest, and it gave great pleasure to a number of good, unpractical people in most countries. Above all, President Wilson had to be conciliated, and this was the last and the greatest of the Fourteen Points on which he had set his heart, and by which he was determined to stand or fall. And so he got his way. But it is a fact that only a man of his great power and influence and dogged determination could have carried the Covenant through that Peace Conference. Others had seen with him the great vision, others had perhaps given more thought to the elaboration of the great plan. But his was the power and the will that carried it through. The Covenant is Wilson's souvenir to the future of the world. No one will ever deny him that honor.

Future of the League

The honor is very great, indeed, for the Covenant is one of the great creative documents of human history. The Peace Treaty will fade into merciful oblivion, and its provisions will be gradually obliterated by the great human tides sweeping over the world. But the Covenant will stand as sure as fate. Forty-two nations gathered round it at the first meeting of the League at Geneva. And the day is not far off when all the free peoples of the world will gather round it. It must succeed, because there is no other way for the future of civilization. It does not realize the great hopes born of the war, but it provides the only method and instrument by which in the course of time those hopes can be realized. Speaking as one who has some right to speak on the fundamental conceptions, objects, and methods of the Covenant, I feel sure that most of the present criticism is based on misunderstandings. These misunderstandings will clear away, one by one, as the peoples still outside the Covenant will fall in behind this banner, under which the human race is going to march forward to triumphs of peaceful organization and achievement undreamt of by us children of an unhappy era. And the leader who, in spite of apparent failure, succeeded in inscribing his name on that banner has achieved the most enviable and enduring immortality. Americans of the future will yet proudly and gratefully rank him with Washington and Lincoln, and his fame will have a more universal significance than theirs.

REPORT CRITICIZES
JUDGE LANDIS' COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis was guilty of an impropriety in accepting the position of baseball arbiter, which was inconsistent with his duties as a judge, the House Judiciary subcommittee reported yesterday, with a recommendation that a full investigation of the impeachment charges made by B. F. Welch (D.), Representative from Ohio, be made at the special session of Congress.

The report of the subcommittee was invited by the full committee, Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, reserving the right to file a minority report.

"I am in favor of going to the bottom of the matter and to the limit of the law in stopping any such practice as that which is reported in this case," asserted H. W. Summers (D.), Representative from Texas.

The Dial bill, designed to prevent federal judges from engaging in outside occupations for compensation, was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Nathaniel B. Dial (D.), Senator from South Carolina, is cooperating with Mr. Welch in an effort to bring about the impeachment of Judge Landis.

JURY SERVICE FOR WOMEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—As the result of an opinion expressing doubt as to the legal right of women to act as jurors in Massachusetts, given by the Boston corporation counsel to the election commissioners, a petition has been filed with the state Legislature to make jury service for women legal. The legislative committee on rules will first ask the Supreme Court if legislation is necessary and if it would be in conflict with the Constitution.

FRUIT PREFERENCE ASKED
KINGSTON, Jamaica.—A proposal has been submitted to the Canadian Government to grant preference to Jamaica citrus fruits, as against imports from the United States. The matter is being backed by the British Government.

THEATRICAL
NEW YORK
Good Times
AT THE
HIPPODROME

PLYMOUTH
Little Old New York

By Rita Johnson Young

MENNONITES MAY
ALSO GO TO MEXICO

Agents of the Colonists From
Canada Are Now Looking for
Favorable Sites—Concessions
for 15,000 Persons Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Not all the Mennonites in Canada are preparing to move to Mississippi and Alabama; at least 15,000 of them are endeavoring now to arrange with the government of Mexico for lands in the cotton-producing belt of the states of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon. According to the "Diario Oficial"—the daily report of the actions of the various departments of the Mexican Government, issued by that government—copies of which have just arrived at the Mexican consulate-general here, the Mennonites now have 10 agents touring the agricultural sections of Mexico, and two in Mexico City, conferring with the departments of the interior and of development looking toward colonization on an extensive scale.

The "Diario Oficial" makes mention merely of these facts, but the "Monitor," a daily newspaper of Mexico City, copies of which also have reached the local consulate-general, devotes nearly two columns to the coming of the Mennonites, their attitude toward the federal and state governments, toward the farming states of the republic, and the requests they have made of the two departments of the federal government. The "Monitor" says in part:

Ten Agents Picking Out Lands

"A large colony of Hollanders, better known as 'Mennonites,' is trying to obtain concessions for large tracts of land, preferably in the cotton-producing states of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, or, if not enough of these lands are available, in the sugar and corn country on the southwestern coast of the republic, in the states of Sinaloa, Tepic and Guerrero. The would-be colonists are represented in the capital (Mexico City) by Homer Dyes and Robert Tate, and have 10 other agents, agricultural experts, who have been touring the farming states of the republic for about two months, picking out lands suitable for immediate colonization."

Here follows a considerable discussion of the origin of the Mennonites, their creed, and some mention of the objections which have been raised to their settlement in the southern states of the United States. No comment is made on their coming to Mexico, and the article continues:

"According to Messrs. Dyes and Tate, who spoke with reporters of the 'Monitor' at the offices of the Department of the Interior, their people ask freedom from military service, which, by the way, is granted to all foreigners in Mexico by the constitution; religious freedom, which also is not only granted, but enforced by the supreme law of the nation; the right to establish and maintain their own schools and educate their own children; that there is no objection, and, lastly, guaranteed titles to tracts of land totaling approximately 50,000 hectares—(about 100,000 acres)—for which they announced themselves ready to pay cash, provided the titles are clear and they are given guarantees of protection from armed disturbances."

"These people do not want free lands, nor do they ask any other aid from the government, in the form of reduced taxes, free food on household goods, free import of agricultural implements or other assistance. Apparently they have plenty of money. The freedom from military service, and the right to maintain their own religious services and beliefs, already are granted by the constitution. In regard to their establishment of their own schools, it was proposed at the department of the interior that the language of the Republic—Spanish—should be taught in all of their schools. To this Messrs. Dyes and Tate readily agreed, saying that they were planning to teach Spanish in their schools in their new colonies in the southern part of the United States. They also told officials of the department that they would be glad to receive Mexican children in their schools, to as great a number as they could instruct, in that there is at any time a shortage in the native schools in the vicinity in which these colonists finally settle. Thus, the educational question, which at first seemed to offer some difficulties, appears to have been settled."

Naturalization of Colonists
"In regard to the naturalization of the colonists, Mr. Dyes said, that while this question had not been brought up officially, it always had been the custom of the Mennonites to become citizens of the country in

which they settled. It is understood that this matter will be gone into more thoroughly at the next conference between officials of the government departments and the agents of the Mennonites."

"Outside their household furniture, Mr. Tate said, everything the colonists use, including implements, machinery, seed and farm animals, will be purchased in Mexico. It appears that the government is favorable to their coming, as soon as the naturalization question is settled, and, from statements made by the agents of the would-be colonists, this, too, can be arranged to the satisfaction of both sides."

**SENATE YIELDS ON
FREE SEEDS BILL**

Measure Regarded as a Relic
of Discredited Political Sys-
tem Survives in Congress
While Needed Action Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—One of the outstanding features of the shortest session of Congress, now approaching its close, was the failure of the agricultural interests, both inside and outside the Senate and the House of Representatives, to carry out the pretentious program which was outlined when the session convened.

The packer bill has been defeated; the cold storage bill has joined the list of wrecked measures; the bill to make cooperative farm organizations clearly legal has gone down to defeat in conference; the Muscle Shoals project, which was argued, promised cheaper fertilizer, will go down, probably, with the sundry civil bill.

The tariff bill was passed by both houses, but the farmers are not expected to realize anything on this controversial measure. The certainty of its being vetoed by the President is taken for granted. It is true that the War Finance Corporation was revived, allegedly in the interests of the farmers, but it is difficult to say to what extent the revival has benefited them.

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The question then is, What did they get? And the answer is "free seeds." Yesterday, when international matters were under consideration in the Senate, this question of free seeds was discussed at length and with a seriousness that would indicate that the fate of the nation depended on it.

Finally the Senate consented to the annual item in the Agricultural Bill which provides \$360,000 to permit senators and representatives to send packages of free seeds to their constituents. It is really an appropriation for congressmen. No farmer ever uses the seeds, for the reason that they are not "valuable," and that when they reach the constituent no one is sure what manner of plant will grow from them.

For years the agriculture committees of both houses have tried to root out an item which William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, calls the "hoary headed sinner, charged with yielding to the lower house, the majority of whose membership insist that they have 'free seeds.'"

In the past four years the item has cost the government something like \$50,000,000. The Department of Agriculture has repeatedly declared that it was a complete waste of good money, and that this money could be easily spent on investigations that would redound to the public good, but the department spoke without regard to the political potentiality of "free seeds."

This is perhaps the most culpable piece of humbug of which Congress is annually guilty.

"What a spectacle," exclaimed Senator Kenyon yesterday, "is presented by the Senate. Here we have the great naval appropriations bill laid aside in favor of free seeds. We are told that the international situation is grave, and yet here is the Senate discussing this cheap free seeds question, which in the last four years has cost the Treasury more than \$50,000,000. It would seem that there are men in Congress who care more for free seeds than they do for their own salvation. The whole thing is cheap. It discredits Congress and it loots the Treasury."

"If there ever was a time in the world when the farmers needed free seeds it is now," urged Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama.

"It is a symbol to the farmers that we are thinking," Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina, declared.

So members of Congress will have their "free seeds"—and as Mr. Kenyon would say, this hoary headed graft goes marching on at a cost of \$1,000,000 a year to the Treasury.

COORDINATE DRY
LAWS ARE SOUGHT

Hearing on Massachusetts Pro-
hibition Code Held—Opposi-
tion Resorts to Arguments on
Merits of the Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Concurrence of the State, through its Legislature, with the national government is the legal and moral duty of the Commonwealth, declared William A. Kneeland, counsel for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, summing up for the petitioners at the hearing on the bill to coordinate the state liquor laws and enforcement code with the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act. Opposition arguments, based upon the old question of "personal liberty" and deprecation of the beneficial effects of the prohibition law, were advanced by representatives of the liquor interests and proponents of amendment or repeal of the national code.

Appearing against the measure as president of the Constitutional Liberty League, Charles S. Rackemann, Boston attorney, opened with the assertion that "our old-time liberties have been curtailed and we want them restored." He foresaw repeal or modification of the prohibition law, which, he said, "subverts the basic principles of the Constitution." Mr. Rackemann declared that the Volstead act has failed, that enforcement costs too much, and that the State should wait a final definition of the phrase "concurrent power" before moving for new laws. The witness replied in the affirmative when asked by a member of the committee whether the witness meant to give the impression that he believed a state has a right to pass a law which is illegal and unconstitutional under federal law.

Other speakers for the opposition entered pleas for beer for the workman and asserted that the prohibition law is responsible for more unrest than radical propaganda. One witness characterized the bill as a raid on the treasury and went so far as to assert that the prohibition forces are working "hand in hand with bootleggers and rum runners." The manner in which the prohibition law was passed was again arraigned by the opposition, which took the attitude that the return to prosperity of the nation depends on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Opposition Heard

Allan G. Buttrick, attorney and framer of the 2.75 per cent beer bill, summed up the argument for the opposition, confining himself to the question at issue rather than to an abstract discussion of the settled question of the advisability of prohibition. He admitted that the 2.75 per cent measure is suspended and inoperative. (Taking up the redraft of the liquor law chapter of the state statutes, which was submitted by the petitioners as a substitute for the present chapter, Mr. Buttrick asserted that it has several inquisitorial provisions and allows no assurance that a man possessing liquor acquired before prohibition will be allowed to retain the property. Further, he urged, it would be better to wait until the decisions of the Supreme Court on certain clauses of the prohibition law have been made more complete.

Questioning by the committee brought out Mr. Buttrick's opinion that one of the difficulties in the way of conviction in many liquor cases is "the antipathy of the jurors to the prohibition law." A member of the committee suggested that this is a

reflection on the jury system and the witness replied that his "faith in the jury system had been shattered many times." In conclusion, Mr. Buttrick asserted that there is plenty of law on the statute books and pointed out that there had been no protest from city and state officials and members of the judiciary that they were not sufficiently empowered by law.

Prohibition Argued

"Much of the argument of the remonstrants," declared Mr. Kneeland in rebuttal for the petitioners, "is based upon the inequities of the prohibition law. That is not the issue; the question we ask is, 'Is such legislation necessary?' We contend that it is, first on the ground that we must put our laws straight with those of the nation. The Governor of New Jersey, the father of the movement for 2.75 per cent beer laws, has signed a bill repealing the law on the statute books of his state because it is in controversy with the Constitution. He has admitted he was wrong and it is the duty of this State to do so also."

Mr. Kneeland pointed out that the special committee in charge of the recoordination of the state laws had been forced by circumstance to weave the 2.75 per cent beer provision so far into the liquor laws that it is impossible to extract it and leave anything worth while. Therefore, the redraft was submitted. He pointed out that the search and seizure provisions of the new "draft" are merely those which have been on the statute books for two generations and have been affirmed and sustained repeatedly by the courts. Authority stretching further than over the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor must be granted, Mr. Kneeland urged.

"Conditions of enforcement in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Mr. Kneeland concluded, "are not satisfactory because the prohibition law has not been given a fair trial. We do not, however, fear to go to the people for endorsement of prohibition and the issue of better enforcement. We have no right to criticize the Eighteenth Amendment as an unenforceable proposition while Massachusetts holds back. As to the item of expense, it would not increase. Local officials would merely enforce laws they cannot now enforce. The income from fines would be large and I can state on reliable authority that income from fines under the Volstead act has exceeded the cost of enforcement. Therefore, gentlemen, in the light of our legal and moral duty I earnestly request you to favorably consider this petition."

STATE BUDGET REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts State budget of \$39,867,636.20, submitted by Governor Cox, has been reduced to \$38,832,141.96 by the joint committee on ways and means of the Legislature. If this additional saving is maintained, the state tax of last year will not be advanced.

DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Concord, New Hampshire—The Merrimack Valley Boulevard, which follows the Merrimack River from the Massachusetts border to its source in Franklin, New Hampshire, and thence to the White Mountains, will henceforth be known as the Daniel Webster Highway, the state Legislature having passed the measure making the change.

CENSORSHIP BILLS DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Concord, New Hampshire—Two measures providing for the censorship of motion pictures in New Hampshire were defeated in the lower branch of the state Legislature.

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SPRING puts in its appearance a bit ahead of time in the HANAN stores.

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"ONLY ONE SIDE," SAYS CITY DOCTOR

Propriety of Quarantining Alleged "Typhoid Carrier" Undebatable, He Asserts, and Points to 16 Similar Cases

This is the third article on the struggle of Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," for liberty from the custody of the health commissioner of Chicago. Previous articles appeared in the issues of February 24 and March 2.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"What do you want to stir up a controversy on this thing for?" demanded Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, for a statement of the position of the health department in regard to Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," who was seized without a warrant or legal process of any kind, thrown into a hospital, released on a writ of habeas corpus, and for 14 months has been fighting for her liberty.

"Mrs. Barmore," said Dr. Robertson, "is only one of the many who have under quarantine. We are doing it to protect the public—that is all there is to it."

"Will you give me a list of the other 16 cases?" asked the representative.

"For what purpose? So you can rake up some more trouble? No, indeed!"

"The facts are all that is wanted," Dr. Robertson was assured. "You know, there are two sides to every public question."

"There is only one side to this question, and it is undebatable!" shouted Dr. Robertson. "You are foolish to talk that way."

Livelihood Taken Away

Formerly self-supporting from the operation of their boarding house, Mrs. Barmore and her disabled husband are today dependent upon what their two sons, living distant, can spare from their own heavy family responsibilities, and upon the charity of friends. Mrs. Barmore must not prepare food for other people as long as she lives, according to health department rules, and roomers will not come to her house while quarantine placards are posted over the doors. Mrs. Barmore said she never worked outside of her home in her life, but since all her former means of livelihood have been taken from her, she has been offered employment by her neighbors, only to be forbidden by the health department to accept it.

"Why is Mrs. Barmore denied employment in housework when her neighbors offer it to her?" Dr. Robertson was asked.

"Her neighbors can employ her as if they will be immunized, submit to vaccination," said Dr. Robertson.

"They won't do that, so what can she do for a living?"

"She can go to the county poor house. What are you trying to do, stir up a lot of sympathy for this woman? Why should a great paper like The Christian Science Monitor make a big fuss over this case, when it is only one among a large number? We have never had any trouble over the other cases."

Strict Rules Imposed

Mrs. Barmore told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that she lived in daily dread that she would be taken from her husband and isolated, as she understood the health department had the power to do, at some unknown locality within seven miles of the city limits, for the remainder of her life if the health commissioner so decided.

"She will not be taken from her home and isolated unless she violates the rules we have given for her conduct," said Dr. Robertson. A copy of the rules of the state Department of Public Health, which Dr. Robertson prescribed for Mrs. Barmore, was given to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Penalty for violation," said the rules, "a fine of not more than \$200 for each offense, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both."

"Now here my statement," said Dr. Robertson. "If you will take it and print it as a whole, it will do some good. But if you break it all up, and surround each part with a lot of prejudiced remarks, it will do a lot of harm."

Dr. Robertson's Statement

Following is Dr. Robertson's statement complete. First, however, it should be known that Mrs. Barmore disputes numerous statements made in regard to the five cases listed, and that no attempt was made to prove these cases in court.

"Mrs. Barmore," said the statement, "has been classified as a typhoid carrier by this department, and, therefore, comes under the rules and regulations as adopted by the state Department of Health. It will be necessary for her to adhere to the same as long as she remains a typhoid carrier. The typhoid bacillus has been isolated from this woman's dejecta and the following people who were living at the Barmore home were diagnosed as suffering from typhoid fever:

"Matthew Thullen boarded typhoid fever in June, 1915, which was shortly after he came to her home.

"John Kernohan, a boarder at Mrs. Barmore's several months previous to being taken sick. He contracted typhoid fever in January, 1919.

"D. A. Barmore, son of Mrs. Barmore, visited his mother for a few days in July, 1919. A few days after this visit he returned to Joliet and developed what he called pleuro-pneumonia-typhoid. He positively denies having had typhoid fever. This is an interesting diagnosis. Dr. E. J. Higgins, commissioner of health, Joliet,

Illinois, informs this office that Dr. Adelman pronounced Mr. Barmore as suffering from typhoid fever.

"Mildred Miller lived at Mrs. Barmore's from July to September, 1919. She was taken sick with typhoid fever, September 9, 1919.

"William Edwards lived at Mrs. Barmore's from 1917 to September 10, 1919. He was diagnosed as suffering from typhoid fever during September, 1919.

"I am inclosing herewith, also, a copy of an opinion rendered by the Hon. Judge Joseph Sabath, in which will be recited precedent for this action.

"Respectfully,

(Signed) "JOHN DILL ROBERTSON,"

"Commissioner of Health."

Statements Denied

According to Mrs. Barmore, who was interviewed by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Thullen had typhoid fever two years before he came to board with her, and he never took his meals at her house. If there was any such thing as a "carrier," she said, he was probably the one, as she has never in her life suffered from the fever. Kernohan, she said, had the influenza, according to the diagnosis of his own doctor. Her son never had typhoid, she declared, but had the influenza, almost a month after he went back to Joliet. Mr. Edwards, she said, left her house six weeks before he was afflicted.

CANADIAN POLITICAL HORIZON CLOUDED

Government Majority Expected to Be Very Narrow and the Premier May Only Come Through With Small Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The demand for a general election embodied in the "no confidence" amendment to the address, moved by W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Opposition, will not be acceded to by the government, provided it can command a majority when the division occurs. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, and his followers claim to possess a full and complete mandate to carry on the business of the country, notwithstanding the fact that the census has been held, and a redistribution of the federal seats brought about. Preparations are already being made for the taking of the census, and redistribution is planned for the next session of Parliament.

That the government majority will be about the narrowest by which any government for many years has succeeded in retaining office, is generally admitted. A steady process of attrition in the government ranks has been going on since the armistice. In 1917, Sir Robert Borden faced Parliament with a majority of over 80. His successor, Mr. Meighen, will be fortunate if he comes through his first division with a majority of a dozen. While western members would like to postpone an election until after redistribution, T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, has decided to vote for the "no confidence" amendment of Mr. King. In fact the two oppositions will be united.

Resignation the Alternative

Whether Mr. Meighen will decide that his small majority is a sufficient mandate for carrying on is, of course, a matter for conjecture. In the event of his deciding otherwise, his course would be to resign, and advise the Governor-General to name his successor for the formation of a Cabinet. That successor would probably be Mr. King, and having formed his Cabinet he would be the duty of Mr. King to dissolve Parliament and go to the country. From present indications, however, the government will carry on.

In the meantime the Prime Minister has endeavored to draw opposition members into a discussion on the tariff, and a declaration of policy. In the speech from the throne the most important paragraph is that which sets forth the intention of the government to revise the tariff, and which expounds the policy which will guide the government in that revision, namely the policy of protection. Opposition members, however, refuse to be drawn, the leader of the Liberals holding that the only issue before the House is whether the government has any warrant or mandate for continuing in power. He demands the right of the adjournment, under the circumstances, to make any revision whatsoever.

Laurier Policy Deserted

A notable feature of the debate was the speech of L. J. Gauthier, M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, and a former strong adherent of the Liberal Party. Mr. Gauthier spoke from the "desert wilderness of no-man's land," and announced to the House and the country that he had severed his allegiance to his former friends, and proposed in the future to devote his attention toward the task of bringing Quebec out of her present "isolation."

He predicted that the "solid Liberal Bloc" could not long endure, and that it was in the interests of Quebec and of Canada generally that it should be smashed. He declared that the "so-called Liberals" of Quebec had gone back upon the safe protectionism of Laurier, to play with free trade. The Farmers' Party he designated as Communists.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office.—Of 94 women who took the civil service examinations for policemen 25 were passed and their names will be placed on the lists of those who are eligible for appointment to the police forces of the cities they represent.

COAL BILL PLEA BY MR. CALDER

New York Senator Asserts Need of Supervision of Industry to Protect the Consumers From Manipulation by Handlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a final effort to convince the United States Senate that the "public interest" demands supervision of the coal industry in such a way as to protect the consumers from the manipulations of the producers and jobbers, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, chairman of the committee on production and reconstruction, made a strong bid yesterday for passage of the bill recently reported from the Manufactures Committee.

Senator Calder declared that the facts revealed in the course of the investigations clearly proved that the general welfare demanded some form of government supervision of the coal industry and that the manner in which the producers and jobbers had dealt with the public indicated that they could not be trusted with guardianship of the public interest. The time has come, Senator Calder said, when the regulation of coal is "as essential as the regulation of water, which is being regulated in detail by every community in the land."

Findings Summarized

The New York Senator summarized the findings of the committee on production and reconstruction. He declared that they showed clearly that there was no real shortage of coal in 1920 and that the difficulties encountered were largely due to uneconomic and costly manipulation of coal by those who handled this basic necessity. The bill just introduced, he said, merely provides for placing accurate information before the public, but while the National Coal Association declares its willingness to submit the facts, it is nevertheless fighting the bill.

"What then do they object to in the program of information?" the Senator asked. "Nothing, as we see it, except the fact that they, the interested parties, will not be the sole arbiters of what information is gathered or what information is given out; nor the manner in which it is compiled and the interpretation of its details."

Senator Calder declared that the National Coal Association was spending hundreds of thousands of dollars here in Washington alone to carry on its propaganda in the interest of the coal producers. Such an agency, he added, could hardly be trusted with the task of giving the kind of information required in a matter so vital as coal. The Senator dwelt at length on the history of purchases by the War Department as evidence of the extent to which speculation and manipulation were carried on and the extent to which some firms carried the profiteering instinct.

Holding for Reconsignment

Speaking of general practices which caused chaos in the industry, the New York Senator said:

"Coal transportation became a matter of speculative profit. Car numbers were bought and sold, priority orders were bought and sold, and coal cars were held at terminals until the railroad terminals were blocked to other traffic and to legitimate coal business as well. The speculative elements secured possession of a large tonnage of coal, moving it into terminals and holding it there under demurrage for reconsignment, thus changing hands from one speculator to another without the coal being unloaded."

"The public utilities paid enormous sums of money for coal in order to keep running, sometimes bidding out outrageous prices for coal held in terminals, in order to relieve conditions existing and permitting other coal to come in. Coal shipments moved in circles around the terminals in New Jersey or were reconsigned to distant points, possibly several times. These conditions tied up railroad equipment, the rail and terminal facilities and created shortages and artificial demands. Prices soared to an outrageous extent, especially at tidewater points, where the influence of export demand was felt."

No Actual Coal Shortage

"A review of the year shows that no coal shortage actually existed; that the country produced 558,563,000 tons of bituminous coal during the year 1920, compared with 458,063,000 tons during the year 1919, and that in spite of the strikes, and priority orders, which always decreases the tonnage movement of railroads, they carried more tonnage in the year 1920 than in any previous year. The railroads averaged to move 191,000 cars of bituminous coal weekly in the year 1920, as compared with 154,000 cars

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weekly in the year 1919; so that there was no actual transportation or coal shortage.

"The misuse of the transportation facilities by the coal industry, to whom priorities were given at the expense of the general industry of the country and the domestic consumers of coal, was unfortunate, the abuse even extending to the appropriation of contracts."

Referring to the activities of the National Coal Association, Senator Calder added:

"Nothing more impressed me in the hearings on coal by the special committee on reconstruction than the fact that in the face of the coal crisis that has distressed and outraged the country during the past year, the great organized power of the coal operators, through the leaders of the National Association, has stubbornly maintained the position that the mining and distribution of coal is a 'private business.'"

Large Sums Spent

"The leadership of the association has used a large part of the great funds collected from the operators to influence by propaganda and to fight by lawsuits and injunctions any agency of government that attempts to enforce the rights of the public to information or to adequate protection against profiteering."

"Here in Washington the National Coal Association, which collects from its members annually in the neighborhood of \$400,000, spending a very large part of this for legal services and propaganda, has secured an injunction against the Federal Trade Commission in the Maynard case, preventing them from obtaining information concerning the production of coal, on the theory, among others, that the production of coal is an interstate matter; while in Indiana, the same association, joining with others, has secured an injunction against the Indiana Food and Fuel Commission, preventing them from functioning, on the theory, among others, that the production of coal is an interstate matter."

"There are many honest men in the coal business, who are endeavoring to conduct their business in a way that will attract public favor, but others have taken advantage during the past year of conditions brought about partly by shortage of transportation, partly by our largely increased exports, and partly also by the panicky attitude of certain governmental departments here in Washington, altogether creating a situation whereby the people of America were mulcted of a sum estimated at from \$600,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000 during the year 1920."

TIA JUANA RACE TRACK CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—The Tia Juana race track has closed, after having been in operation for 79 days, as the result of Mexican passport restrictions recently imposed on persons desiring to cross the international border line between San Diego and the Mexican town. Officials of the Lower California Jockey Club, who have operated the race meet until now, said "racing will be resumed at Tia Juana when the Mexican Government assures us that Americans will be allowed to cross the border line without the payment of the visa charges on passports."

RAILROADS' PAYROLL HAS BEEN DOUBLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An increase of over 100 per cent in the payroll of the railroads for 1920 as compared with 1917, the year before government control of the railroads, is shown in a statement just issued by the Bureau of Railway Economics, based on statistics prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bureau estimated the 1920 payroll at approximately \$3,610,000,000. This figure, it stated, represents an increase of \$1,870,517,853 over the railroad payroll of \$1,739,482,142 in 1917.

WAGE REDUCTION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Central Railroad is planning to save \$1,000,000 a month by reducing the 48½ cents an hour scale now paid to its 30,000 unskilled laborers. Like the Erie, it wishes to make the new rate as low as 38 to 39 cents and will confer with the men about it on March 8. The Erie's men dissented and the question has been taken before the Railway Labor Board.

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CHINA TRADE ACT PASSAGE URGED

Need Asserted of Federal Incorporation of American Business Desiring to Operate in China, If Gains Are to Be Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—If the United States is to hold its great increase in China trade, won during the war, Congress must not fail to pass the "China Trade Act" providing for federal incorporation of American business desiring to operate in China, and American firms must be exempted from the payment of American income and excess profits taxes on such Chinese business, in the view of those who see the importance of continuing to build up American trade with China.

Federal incorporation is sought in order that companies made up and managed by Americans, in which more than 50 per cent of the enterprise is controlled by American capital, may operate under a single set of clearly understood requirements. It is held that state incorporation has been greatly abused by certain companies, state incorporated, which have conducted operations in China without any substantial American supervision or restraint.

The desire of the Chinese business man to enlist American support in the critical years of development now facing his country is declared to be further reason for congressional action. But as conditions are now, American business suffers from having no national incorporation which assures the Chinese of uniform conditions and certifies as to the reliability of the American business interests. Japanese business has numerous exemptions in its favor and is close by, ably supported by Japanese diplomacy.

Before the war there were, according to J. B. Powell, editor of Millard's Review of Shanghai, now in this city, only three or four leading American firms in China, and the United States percentage of the China trade was only 6. Now there are more than 300 American firms doing business there, amounting to 17 per cent of the total. Mr. Powell points out that American trade with China has nearly quadrupled in 15 years.

"Give American merchants in China," he says, "a 50-50 chance and the resulting benefits to American manufacturers, business men, farmers and labor will outweigh a hundred times the small loss in taxes which we forgo. We have been dumping millions of dollars into China every year for missionary, educational and philanthropic endeavor. The results are now beginning to show in the modern development of the country in the industries and progress toward modern government. Let's get into position to enjoy some of the fruits of our labors."

JOHN LODGE OFFERED POST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—John Lodge, son of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and curator of the Boston Art Museum, has been offered the post of curator of the Freer Art Gallery here by the Smithsonian Institution. He is now here aiding in the installation of the art collection left by Charles Lane Freer of Detroit, Michigan, to the institution.

TICKET DEALERS FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Five ticket dealers yesterday pleaded guilty of violation of the revenue law before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court. They admitted having failed to stamp each ticket sold with the price charged for it and the date of sale, but asked for the minimum fine, claiming that the violation was due to carelessness of clerks who

"The little umbrella with the big spread"

India

Ribs warranted for one year

It can't turn inside out

\$3.50

English Umbrellas with Wood Sticks Made on famous "Fox Paragon" Frame \$13.50 to \$16.50

Other Umbrellas \$3 to \$18

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET
"The Old House with The Young Spirit"
BOSTON

neglected orders given them. The penalty for the offense is a fine of from \$10 to \$100. Two of the defendants were fined \$75 and the other three \$25 each. It was asserted by the prosecutor that the defendants had been cautioned repeatedly.

FREEDOM SOUGHT IN VACCINATION

Bill to Remove Compulsory Feature for School Children in State of Massachusetts

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Physicians, osteopaths, members of the Legislature and state officials were among the many persons who appeared yesterday before the legislative committee on public health to support a bill designed to remove the compulsory feature from the Massachusetts vaccination law as a requisite for admission to the public schools.

Rutherford S. Smith, counsel of the Medical Liberty League of Massachusetts, opposed a bill of Dr. Alfred Worcester which would extend compulsory vaccination to the private schools of the State. He said he doubted if the Legislature had the power to compel vaccination in the private schools, as, for instance, in every business school in the city of Boston.

r. F. Mason Padelford, of Fall River, stated the medical opposition to compulsory vaccination. He cited statistics showing that where vaccination has been abandoned, as in Leicester, England, the schools have never been closed on account of smallpox. Sanitation and isolation he said, had taken care of the smallpox cases that had broken out in Leicester. Dr. Padelford pointed out that vaccination was now optional with parents all over the British Isles, and that as the percentage of vaccinations had dropped to less than 50 per cent of the child population, smallpox itself had decreased.

An interesting exhibit at the hearing was a map of the United States showing in black the eight states that have compulsory school age vaccination laws. This brought out graphically the small section of the country which is subject to compulsory laws in the matter.

RICE ASSOCIATION DISSOLUTION ASKED

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The United States District Court has ordered the Pacific Rice Growers Association and others to appear in court and show cause why the association should not be dissolved for the alleged hoarding of 1,000,000 sacks of rice. The association is said to control 80 per cent of the rice crop of California.

The court is asked to dissolve the association, to stop further loans and to order the association to sell immediately at the market price the stores of rice now in the warehouses and mills.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Our address is 37 Essex St., our only store on this street. For SIX MONTHS we have given quick service, money-saving values and guaranteed quality of genuine army surplus goods. We do not change our title when we open new stores, and we sign every advertisement. Compare our prices with any others.

Highest grade choice meats of guaranteed quality, packed by Armour, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Purdy Cross & Swift, Cudahy, etc. Every can bears packer's name and is guaranteed by U. S. Government.

SAVE 1-3 TO 2-3 PRESENT RETAIL PRICES

Prices as per Army Supply Base List or Less

Bacon, issue, 1 lb. 12.00
Beef, Corned, No. 1, 12 oz. 4.50
Beef, Corned, 1 lb. 4.00
Beef, Corned, No. 2, 24 oz. 3.50
Beef, Corned, 6 lbs. 12.00
Beef, Fresh Roast, 1 lb. 5.00
Beef, Fresh Roast, 6 lbs. 30.00
Hash, Corned Beef, 2 lbs. 6.00

SARDINES Sedoret Brand, tomato sauce, 9¢ each; 3 for 25¢.
Kimpert, large oval can, 13¢; 3 for 25¢.

TOMATOES No. 10, 6½ lb. (none by mail), 27¢ a can; 6 cans \$1.50.
BACON In strips, 16½ lb. Sliced, 22¢ a lb. at store.

PORK AND BEANS (commercial), 18 oz. cans 8¢; 3 for 15¢; 48 cans \$3.50 a case.

CUT BEETS No. 2 can, 9¢; 3 for 25¢.
KIDNEY BEANS 8-oz. tin, 2¢; 100 tins \$1.75 per case.

CONDENSED MILK 14 oz. can 15¢.
ELKHORN KRAFT CHEESE, full cream, per one lb. cut at stores only, 29¢.

PURE JAMS All in tins. Pineapple, 2 lbs. 35¢; 2 cans for \$1.00.
Assorted Jam, 1 lb. 22¢; 1½ lbs. 26¢.

SALEBUTTER PEARS, 2 lbs. can 29¢; 3 for 80¢.
MARMALADE Orange and Grapefruit (commercial), 5½ oz. jar 13¢; two for 25¢; 7 lb. can 95¢.

APPLE BUTTER, 1 lb. 5 oz. can 15¢.
APRICOTS 1 lb. 15 oz. can, 15¢; 3 for 50¢.

TABLE PEACHES, 1 lb. 14 oz. can 22¢; extra heavy syrup 35¢.
BACONED PEARS, 2 lbs. can 29¢; 3 for 80¢.

HONEY 5-lb. tin, \$1.20.
UNCLE JOHN'S MAPLE AND CANE SYRUP, ½-gal. can, \$1.05.

DOMINO VICTORY SYRUP, 1-gal. can, 75¢.
TWO GOLDEN SYRUP, 1 lb. 2 oz. can, 15¢.

TOOTH PASTE 25-cent size, 13¢; two for 25¢.
AUTO STROP AND GILLETTE RAZORS, 6 BLADES, \$1.95.

NICKEL PLATED, 12 blades and trench mirror \$2.45 (Gillette).
YARN 100 per cent pure worsted, gray, two ply, firmly twisted sock yarn. Skeins, per lb. 69¢.

SOCKS Made from this yarn, per pair 35¢.
PAJAMAS Medical Dept., Faultless Make, linen repl., sizes A, B, C, \$1.45.

BLANKETS New, 75% or More Wool, 12½ lbs. 32.97.
Mill Ends, each, \$3.97.

Gray, 4½ lb. single, \$3.94 in. By Parcel Post add 10¢ each.

One can, one case or more, at the Government prices, or less, at our store, except at those removed from Boston Army Supply Base we add on some articles, the cost of carrying charges. Mail orders shipped by express or freight, carrying charges collect, or if by mail add retail post charges. On all purchases over \$4000 we ship freight collect. Note sent U. S. D. O.

KINDS CANDY

Massey Vanilla Chocolate Nut Bar, 1 lb. 2 for 50¢
Charmos Out Stick, 1 lb. 2 for 50¢
Bressan Mint, 1 lb. 2 for 50¢
Nawaco Wafers, 3 oz. roll, 30¢
Nawaco Wafers, 8 oz. roll, 60¢
London Drops, 3½ oz. tin, 30¢
Kidd's Lumps, lemon and butter, 5½ lb. for 50¢, or 9 for 50¢
Commercial Candy, 1 lb. 10¢; 5 lb. 50¢; 2½ lb. 25¢; 7½ lb. 1.00
Chocolates, 1 lb. 10¢; 5 lb. 50¢; 2½ lb. 25¢; 7½ lb. 1.00
Jolly Boys and Turkey Strips, 1 lb. 10¢; 5 lb. 50¢; 2½ lb. 25¢; 7½ lb. 1.00
Bulk Candy, 1 lb. 10¢; 5 lb. 50¢; 2½ lb. 25¢; 7½ lb. 1.00

Cakes and tins (nothing less) shipped by parcel post at 10¢ extra for EACH can, or 30¢ extra for EACH tin

POSSIBLE CHANGES IN COLONIAL OFFICE

Proposal Has Been Made to Designate Department "Imperial Office" Headed by Secretary of State for Imperial Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The history of the Colonial Office is the history of the British Empire. Mr. Winston Churchill's new appointment should suit even the most imaginative, versatile, stormy petrel of the government, for it is a department of state redolent with the romance of the growth of Britain's might and power, and its activities extend to every corner of the seven seas. Every race, every climate, and every form of government is represented by one or other of the units which form what is loosely called, for want of a better phrase, the British Empire, and problems the most complex, bearing in every conceivable subject, have to be settled from time to time by the historic office in Downing Street.

As showing the versatility of the department, it is interesting to recall the words of Mr. Harcourt, when Secretary of State for the Colonies. Speaking at the Imperial Institute, he said: "In these days the Colonial Office has more the attributes of an immense trading and administrative concern than those of earlier days, when it was a mere machine of government. My days and nights are spent in the study of the details of railway construction, with a desire that the smallest sum of money may lay the largest number of miles of track in the fewest possible days. I am a coal and tin miner in Nigeria, a gold miner in Gambia; I seek timber in one colony, oil and nuts in another; coconuts in a third; copra and copal, sisal and hemp, cotton and so forth, are common objects of my daily care."

A Long History

Like most British institutions, the Colonial Office has a history going back through the centuries, for it was on July 4 (a momentous date in colonial affairs), 1680, that an order-in-council appointed a committee of the Privy Council to look after the "plantations," and on December 1 of that year, by letters patent, was created a Council of Foreign Plantations, which was united in 1723 to the Council of Trade, the combined bodies being known as the Council of Trade and Plantations. One hundred and twenty-two years later this council ceased to control colonial matters, and is now known as the Board of Trade. In the meantime, however, it had certain vicissitudes, and its duties were transferred back to the Privy Council in 1877 and it became temporarily defunct.

It once more became an active body in 1885 and in 1923 was going strong with a personnel which consisted of eight members of Parliament, who received emoluments amounting to £1000 a year each. This was, of course, long before ordinary members of Parliament were paid salaries. In 1914 was placed in charge of the department in 1914 until 1918, and the year 1918 saw the appointment of the first Secretary of State for the Colonies, when the Earl of Hillsborough, afterward the Marquis of Downshire, filled the important position. When England was bereft of her great American colonies in 1782, the council, and the new Secretary of State's department, were closed, and it was arranged for a committee of the Privy Council to resume the responsibility for the duties which remained.

Fusion of Functions

During the interregnum, pending the setting up of the committee, affairs relating to the colonies were placed in the hands of the home department, which ran imperial matters with the aid of a section called the plantations branch. Of this time in the history of the British Empire, it may be said that England's colonial prestige was at its lowest ebb. In 1801 the colonies and war were joined into one office, and Lord Hobart, afterward the Earl of Buckinghamshire, was appointed Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Departments. This fusion of the two functions seemed to imply, perhaps, that the existence of colonies led to war.

Since 1854, when a separate War Secretary was appointed, the colonies attained the dignity of being represented by their own Secretary of State, who was left untrammelled to deal with the many and important questions involved. Many different secretaries have since piloted the affairs of their department with varying success; but from the administrative point of view no great changes occurred until quite recently, when in 1907 the office was divided into the dominions, the crown colonies, and general divisions. In 1917, the now historic premises in Downing Street were first occupied by the department.

Ancient in Tradition

Mr. Churchill comes to an office ancient in tradition, and the development of which has progressed with the successful imperial policy of Great Britain, which has resulted in the practically peaceful acquisition of a great portion of the earth's fairest and most fruitful lands. He succeeds to a long line of distinguished and honorable names, among which that of Joseph Chamberlain stands out in bold relief. This will not be Mr. Churchill's first acquaintance with the Colonial Office, for in 1906, when the Liberal Party was returned to power by an overwhelming majority, he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, under Lord Elgin as Secretary of State. Although nominally in a subordinate position, the fact of his chief being in the House of Lords, and himself in the Commons, enabled him to represent

the colonies in the Commons, and through his forceful personality he dominated the position.
There are many reports current as to the future constitution and functions of the Colonial Office. It has been proposed, in view of the enhanced status acquired by the dominions, to designate the department the "Imperial Office" and its parliamentary chief, "Secretary of State for Imperial Affairs." It has also been stated that the dominions division of the office will be constituted as a separate department under the Lord President of the Council, at the present time, Mr. Balfour. It has further been announced that the vexed questions connected with Mesopotamia and Palestine will be controlled by the Colonial Office. Everything in this connection will probably be settled at the Imperial conference this year, when the dominion prime ministers will meet under the presidency of Mr. Lloyd George.

Imagination Demanded

One thing the dominions do demand in the Colonial Secretary, and that is imagination, which so many of the occupants of this exalted post have seemingly so conspicuously lacked. Mr. Chamberlain was preeminent in regard to the privileges and responsibilities of the office. His slogan, "Think Imperially," evoked an immediate response from every part of the Empire. Mr. Churchill, it is believed, will not fall in regard to this characteristic, and the only question is, will it lead him too far? The new Secretary of State for the Colonies has the ball at his feet, and it is felt that if he is able to temper his impetuosity with sound judgment, there is little doubt but that his term of office will be a conspicuous success.

EARLY RECORD OF A BURNS GATHERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—On January 25 last, Robert Burns dinners were held all over Scotland and also in many parts of the world overseas where Scotsmen forgather. At one of the gatherings held in Edinburgh, reference was made to one of the earliest of such celebrations, which took place over 100 years ago, and a report, taken from The Scotsman of February 8, 1817, was read, showing that on January 25 of that year, a few of Burns' admirers in Edinburgh met "to pay tribute to the memory of a man whose genius will be revered as long as the name of Scotland is dear to a human bosom."

The report proceeds thus: "The cloth being removed after a very excellent dinner, John Wilson Esq., Advocate, the chairman, addressed the meeting for 10 minutes in a strain of eloquence so overpowering that there was not a dry eye in the room, and though several skilful shorthand reporters were present, not one of them seemed inclined or felt it possible, to attempt the exercise of his art."
"The impression of his speech will long be felt; but it is impossible by an effort of memory to give any conception of the enthusiasm, feeling and glowing expression evinced on this occasion. A congeniality of feeling, as well as purpose, animated the meeting throughout; every one bore his part, and acted as if the hilarity of the company had depended upon himself." The eloquent orator, who so touched the hearts of his audience, is believed to have been John Wilson, who afterward became Professor Wilson, and was known by the pen name of "Christopher North." He was a member of the Scottish bar.

DANISH INDUSTRIAL CRISIS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Representatives of industries from all parts of Denmark attended a meeting at Copenhagen recently over which H. Prior, chairman of the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers, presided. It was stated that the continual recurrence of the wages question was international, and the point had now been reached when the consumer could no longer keep pace with the high cost of production. Capital in industry had made its sacrifices by accepting lower profits and the wage earners' turn had now come to help in reducing the cost of production. One method of assisting would be to revise the customs duties.

The serious character of the industrial crisis was increased by unemployment. Agriculture could not absorb more labor as from 1850 to 1911 460,000 land workers had been discharged, 300,000 of whom had found employment in the towns while the remainder had emigrated. Industry did not ask for additional protection from the state beyond the customs, but it did want to maintain the status quo ante bellum as regards the economic basis of industry.
Mr. Langkjaer, chairman of the Employers' Association, addressing the meeting, spoke against the eight-hour day. He said that even in countries where the eight-hour day had been established by legislation, there was strong opposition to the ratification of the maximum working day clause in the Washington convention. The Danish delegates at Washington had to agree to this only to avoid a more far-reaching claim.

COMMUNITY BUILDING PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—In an effort to relieve the local shortage of houses and ameliorate the rental situation, the Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a movement to interest banks, trust companies and real estate firms in a community program of building, designed to offer accommodation for the permanent population of the city of Honolulu.

A BOLSHEVIK'S VIEW OF ENTENTE POLICY

Mr. Tchitcherine, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Complains That Entente Cannot Be Brought to State Any Definite Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The disputed clause in the draft Russian trade agreement concerning propaganda, gold, and the status of officials and agents, are really bound up with the questions of general peace and recognition of the Soviet Government. Consequently some comments on these matters, made a little while ago by Mr. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, when in Moscow, are of special interest now that the trade negotiations have reached a critical stage.

The representative had been made aware that two schools of thought were striving for dominance in the councils of the Soviet Government. One, contending that no trust whatever could be put in the word of the entente, pressed for a purely eastern policy, including propaganda, and measures to create every possible difficulty for the entente and Great Britain in particular. The other, believing that only by a speedy restoration of the economic life of Russia could the permanence of the government be assured, wished to gain peace and a resumption of trade with the western world. To this school there was reason to believe that Mr. Lenin, Mr. Tchitcherine, Mr. Kamenoff, and the chief men in the Supreme Council of Economy belonged. At that time they were well in the ascendant.

Sheer Opportunism
Mr. Tchitcherine first complained that the entente could not be brought to state any definite proposals. "They are," he said, "a policy of sheer opportunism. They wait for a ready-made opportunity. This is not the view of this main point. 'It is obvious from this,' he said, 'that trade with the West cannot be resumed on a satisfactory basis until a full and stable peace is secured. There must be a definite policy one way or the other. All the issues must be discussed and settled.'"

"Until peace is obtained," the Foreign Minister observed, "demobilization cannot be brought about, and until we can turn in security from war to peace activities it is impossible to reorganize transport and collect at the frontiers the various stores of goods which may be available for export. My view is that it is as much against the interests of the western countries as it is against those of Russia to be deprived of trade intercourse. Events more and more compel peace. Europe cannot exist without peace, and peace cannot exist without the gravest consequences to western civilization. But full freedom of movement for traders is necessary if commerce is to be restored and you cannot have this without peace."

Independent Turkey Needed
Mr. Tchitcherine suggested that an independent Turkey and an independent Armenia were indispensable to full peace, and he declared that it was the object of the Soviet Government to secure peace and agreement between these countries. He also declared that the integrity of Azerbaijan and the Transcaucasian Republic would have to be secured against aggression, and that freedom from Japanese attacks in Siberia must be guaranteed.

The Foreign Minister also discussed the propaganda question frankly. "In view of the entente attitude and its constant support of the counter revolution," he said, "the Soviet Government has held itself free to support any other nationalist movement. So far, however, this freedom has been used with discretion and restraint, and a peace settlement would alter the whole situation. The question whether the hands of the Soviet Government should be bound in this matter of propaganda against Great Britain is an entirely for decision at a peace conference."

A Question of Policy

"On the other hand if peace is continually denied, the Russian Government must hold itself free to use its power and influence in the way most advantageous to itself. If it is to be out of the West the best possible use must be made of relations with the East. If peace had been made two years ago the British would still have been in Baku controlling the Caspian, and might have retained influence in Siberia. All that is lost if the same policy is persisted in, Russia's policy must harden still more. Whether we are to have a western peace with an accommodation in the East, or whether we are to be driven to a purely eastern policy depends entirely on the entente."

These views of Mr. Tchitcherine were emphatically endorsed by Mr. Kamenoff also, in an interview the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.
Mr. Tchitcherine has now addressed a further lengthy communication replying to Lord Curzon's note regarding the draft of the proposed trade agreement between Great Britain and Russia, which Mr. Krasin submitted to his government for consideration on his recent arrival in Moscow. The main obstacle to signing the agreement in its present form, Mr. Tchitcherine points out, is the fact that the preamble is not clearly worded, and further political negotiations will be necessary before the agreement can lead to the desired results. Mr. Tchitcherine denies that the Russian Government has sent troops into Persia or Asia Minor; nor has the Russian Government, he states, created a revolution in Bokhara or attempted to conclude a treaty with Afghanistan with the view to causing the rising of tribes on the frontier of India.

IRISH HOME RULE PLAN CRITICIZED

Condemned on Ground It Is Repeal of Act of Union, Which May Be Considered Pact Between England and Ireland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Col. Maurice Moore, in a letter to the press, presents some points regarding the new Home Rule scheme which, he says, "should give cause to the English constitutionalist, who may be taken as believing in the validity of the Act of Union as a pact between two nations." Colonel Moore undoubtedly seems to prove that the measure is nothing more nor less than a repeal of the union. He states: "Constitutionally the power of Parliament at Westminster to make laws for Ireland has no basis outside the four corners of the Act of Union. Before 1800 Ireland was connected with England only by the link of the Crown. Laws were made by the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, and the Act of Renunciation of the English Parliament, 1783, is an admission of this. This act, which is still on the Statute Book, declared that 'the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by His Majesty and the Parliament of Ireland shall be established and ascertained forever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable.'"

NEW BRITISH RULE FOR AUTOMOBILES

In Future Official Licenses Must Be Exhibited on Conspicuous Place on Near Side of Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—On February 1 the new regulations by which every motor vehicle in Great Britain has to carry an official license, exhibited in a conspicuous position on the near side of the car, lorry, or motor cycle as the case may be, came into force. The original order provided for the license to be carried in a card attached to the windshield, or on the outside of the fore portion of the vehicle in line with the driver's seat (or, in the case of a heavy motor car or locomotive, in line with the footplate); and visible at all times, by daylight, to an observer standing at the near side of the vehicle—whether the vehicle is moving or stationary or from behind.

Considerable difficulty having been experienced in the application of this regulation to particular vehicles, the Ministry of Transport recently substituted the following wording which, apart from the information conveyed, deserves quoting as an example of official circumspection: "The position in which the license is to be carried on the vehicle shall be: On the near side of the vehicle facing towards the rear side of the road and not less than 2 feet 6 inches nor more than 6 feet 6 inches from the ground level between two parallel lines, the first drawn vertically through the rear most part of the driving seat or cab (or, where no such fitting exists, the footplate), and the second drawn vertically 6 inches in front of the base of the front glass windshield where fitted, or where no such windshield is fitted, through a point 4 feet forward of the first line. Motor Cycles Included."

"Provided that, in the case of a vehicle fitted with a front glass windshield extending across the vehicle to the near side, the license may be carried facing either forward or backward on the near (left) lower corner of the glass of such windshield, or within 2 inches of the glass either in front or behind it."

In the case of motor cycles, sidecar outfits, or "scooters" the license must be carried in a conspicuous position on the near side of the vehicle so as to be clearly visible at all times by daylight to a person standing on the near side of the vehicle whether such vehicle is moving or stationary. The license cards issued are either square or circular in shape and need not be fixed in a holder, provided that it is rendered waterproof by some other method. There has been much complaint on the ground that this regulation will destroy the appearance of many cars, and the concession that the card may be affixed flat to the windshield instead of facing to the side has met with more general approval.

Driving Tests Considered

The authorities now have under consideration the institution of driving tests. As the regulations stand at present, of course, any person over the age of sixteen, whether man or woman, may take out a license to drive a motor vehicle simply by paying 5s. to the local licensing authority. The fee is the same whether the applicant intends to drive a 5-ton lorry or a motor "scooter," and no certificate or declaration of competency is required. The danger involved in this method is obvious, and mishaps to crowded highways during the past season have emphasized the need for reform.

What is feared by many motorists, however, is the introduction of hasty and inadequate legislation which will inevitably have to be modified until it becomes an irksome burden to the already much-regulated motorist. It is doubtful if a single test on the first application will prove satisfactory, because a person capable of driving a powerful car one year may, for various reasons, prove incapable when the license is renewable a year later. The alternative is a much sterner application of the law against driving to the common danger.

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IRISH HOME RULE PLAN CRITICIZED

Condemned on Ground It Is Repeal of Act of Union, Which May Be Considered Pact Between England and Ireland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Col. Maurice Moore, in a letter to the press, presents some points regarding the new Home Rule scheme which, he says, "should give cause to the English constitutionalist, who may be taken as believing in the validity of the Act of Union as a pact between two nations." Colonel Moore undoubtedly seems to prove that the measure is nothing more nor less than a repeal of the union. He states: "Constitutionally the power of Parliament at Westminster to make laws for Ireland has no basis outside the four corners of the Act of Union. Before 1800 Ireland was connected with England only by the link of the Crown. Laws were made by the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, and the Act of Renunciation of the English Parliament, 1783, is an admission of this. This act, which is still on the Statute Book, declared that 'the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by His Majesty and the Parliament of Ireland shall be established and ascertained forever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable.'"

Certain Rights Reserved

"Under the Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland," he states, "certain specific rights were reserved by the Irish Parliament for the security and fair treatment of the nation. These rights form part of the treaty between two independent nations to be retained by the Irish Nation as long as the union lasted, and they can no more be abrogated by the action of one nation against the will of the other than can one partner to a business agreement rule out the rights of the other."

"Article IV of the act sets out that the members representing Ireland in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom must consist of 'four Lords Spiritual and 23 Lords Temporal of Ireland, and in the House of Commons 100 Commons.' Article VII sets out 'From the period at which article of taxation shall have been established between the two countries, it shall be no longer necessary to regulate the contributions of the two countries toward the future expenditure of the United Kingdom according to any specific proportion.' These articles, he says, were declared to be 'in force and have effect forever from January 1, 1801.'"

Safeguard Taken Away
Colonel Moore here points out that it is perfectly clear that the safeguard provided by a permanent representation of 100 members in Westminster has been taken away by the Greenwood Act, which reduces the Irish members of the House of Commons to 46. The imposition of a fixed annual tribute of £18,000,000, nearly all of which will be spent in England, is, he states, a distinct breach of Article VII. The Crown Colony clause is, he considers, entirely unconstitutional for if the Irish Parliament surrendered its right to make laws for Ireland, it was to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and not to a Lord Lieutenant and a nominated council.

In reply to the contention that certain articles of the Act of Union have from time to time been altered, Colonel Moore says that while that is so, the changes had the consent of the Irish members, whereas the Greenwood Bill had not one single Irish vote cast in its favor—a remarkable fact considering the diversity of views in Ireland. Refuting another objection, that this breach of the established right of one party by the other might affect the legality of the new act rather than nullify the original treaty, Colonel Moore says that this would only be so if there were some superior court of appeal. The gross breach of a treaty between two independent nations liberates the aggrieved party from an agreement which has ceased to preserve its interests.

Claims Can Be Enforced

It may be asked what practical result arises if the power remains with England to enforce its claims by arms. It is here pointed out by Colonel Moore: "that it is no light matter to have the Act of Union repealed, and to have any basis of legality withdrawn from an English executive. This may be scoffed at for a time, but it is bound to affect the issue."

"It may also turn out convenient for the Dail, without withdrawing its

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Republican status, to issue a statement to the following effect: 'Whereas the claim of the Parliament of Westminster to make laws for Ireland rested in the past on no other basis than the Act of Union, and whereas, certain vital clauses of the treaty have been deliberately violated by the Parliament of England, not only without the consent of the Irish people, but without the consent of a single Irish representative, therefore whatever basis of law it may or may not have had in past times, the Act of Union is clearly without validity in the present or future.'"

Colonel Moore concludes thus: "After the existence of 120 years, during which time innumerable evils have been inflicted on Ireland, the Act of Union, carried into effect, in the first place, against the will of the Irish people, has now been admitted by every party in the state to be unworkable, and has at last been repealed by the representatives of Great Britain in the English Parliament."

NEW SOCIALIST PARTY FORMED IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Norwegian Socialist oppositional group has formed its own party, bearing the name "Norwegian Social-Democratic Labor Party." The "Arbeiderpolitikk" will be its central organ. All Socialists not agreeing with the Moscov resolutions and not wishing to be members of the Third International any longer, are invited into the party. The new party will continue the radical policy of the Norwegian Labor Party, and will, above all, aim at a speedy organic socializing of the economic life. The party will take part in the elections in the autumn.

A majority (9) of the socialist group in the Storting has joined the new party, the minority (6) forming a separate group. The conservative press has hailed the party with delight, as the creator of purer lines, but it points out the great difficulties which will have to be met. The fact that the most eminent socialist politicians have joined it, the new electoral system will give all the influence to the oldest and best organized parties at the coming elections.

The Socialist press received the news with mingled feelings. One organ states: "A new Labor Party. How foolish! They are people who sit down and will do nothing more. The existence of the party depends upon its making friends with the commonality. The more it is favored by those in power, the less it will be trusted by the workers." Another paper foretells a fight with the new party, which will become a greater danger to the Labor movement than the commonality.

MARINE STRIKE MAY AWAKEN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.
HOBART, Tasmania.—The interruption of the passenger service between Tasmania and Victoria at the Christmas season, through the strike of marine stewards, has caused pressure to be put on the Tasmanian Government to procure a passenger steamer of its own, it being held that the vessel could be run under special conditions that would render a strike practically impossible.

Sir Walter Lee, the Premier, replying to the request which was made by a very influential deputation, said they should not be under any delusion that state ownership would solve the strike problem. The only solution was the determination of the question whether the Commonwealth and state governments were to continue to allow the unions to hold up the business and social life of the community by adopting these methods, or whether they were going to see that the means of communication from one part of the Commonwealth to the other were to be kept open at all costs. Whether that would be done without a revolution he did not know, but they were getting near to a crisis.

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COOPERATORS WANT LEAGUE OF PEOPLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—The recent quarterly divisional and general meetings of the Cooperative Wholesale Society were notable perhaps for the discussions which took place on such questions as international trade and the League of Nations.

The chairman, George Thorpe, said that in 1919 he told the delegates the sales were £289,349,118; in 1920 they had increased by £15,950,632 to £305,300,000, while the supplies from the productive works in 1919 were £25,805,030; but they had increased to £25,280,000 in 1920. He was very sorry to say, however, that in two articles alone since the beginning of October their sales had decreased something like £600,000. Some of the productive factories were on short time, which he was afraid would continue and increase unless things altered, and he appealed to the delegates to give their strongest support to the society in order that those productive factories and their sales might continue their onward progress.

Thomas Goodwin, manager of the Society's bank, referring to the London divisional meeting, to the stability of the bank, said that the recent failure in the banking world had brought forth many inquiries as to the strength of the bank, which was a department of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, and had behind it the whole of that society's reserves. The share capital was over £4,000,000, the reserve fund £3,500,000, and the depreciation fund £4,500,000, making a total reserve at the back of the customer who puts his money into the bank of £12,000,000. "Considering the size of the Wholesale Society, I do not think there is any other bank—not exceeding even the big five—which has a backing equal to that of ours," he declared.

A speaker said the international cooperative movement of the world was going to do quite as much toward promoting the peace of the world as any other organization. This would be done by negotiating with the great cooperative organizations of France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, and other countries. Another delegate said that although £1000 had been voted to the League of Nations Union by the society, the best league they could have was the league of peoples, which the cooperative movement, if sufficiently extended to other countries, could bring about.

ANGLO-DANISH AERIAL PACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
GENEVA, Switzerland.—The secretariat of the League of Nations has registered a provisional convention between the British and Danish governments with reference to aerial navigation. The secretariat also reports that notes have been exchanged between Germany and Sweden for the "demarcation" on March 16 of their commercial and navigation treaty.

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ALTERNATIVES TO THE DATIST CABINET

No Other Government in Spain, With Slender Exception of a Maurist, Is Possible Without Holding a General Election

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The solution to the remarkable political crisis with which Madrid has been convulsed in recent days is best expressed by the statement that Edward Dato, the Prime Minister, had to go through with it. He had hoped that he would have been spared the trial in its most acute form, that is to say that he would not have been set to govern with a purely Datoist administration, with a somewhat doubtful majority in the Congress and with intensely bitter opposition directed against him from practically every quarter. He had particularly hoped that by forcing this crisis he would have received guarantees of support from some quarters that had shown more or less opposition. He failed, and he had to go on just as he was, with the single exception that he changed his Finance Minister for the pacification of the functionaries in the Finance Department, who, having stopped their strike when the government resigned, would perhaps have been disposed to renew it when the same government took up its sad task again. If the minister who had disturbed their equanimity, Dominguez Pascual, had not been removed.

Mr. Dato did not come out of the crisis so well as he had expected. When all the upset and the excitement and the consideration of possibilities were cleared away, it was perceived that the final result was the determination to "reconstruct" the Dato cabinet, though what need there was for reconstruction just because the clerks had been angry with the Finance Minister was not easy to understand. It was, indeed, a phrase used in some sort of palliation or excuse, to be indicative in some vague way of the suggestion that terrible things had happened, and that nothing could ever be again as it was before; but a day or so later, when the results of the adventures in reconstruction became known, it was found that there had indeed been none, and the only change was the inevitable one of a substitution for Dominguez Pascual with his inflexible determination to have his hundred new inspectors in the Finance Department whether the old officials liked the idea or not.

The New Finance Minister

There reigned in his stead as Finance Minister, Don Manuel Arguñales, who is new to high ministerial office, but by no means lacking in good experience of a kind that may serve him well. When he first entered the Cortes in 1907 as deputy for Infesta he showed a marked inclination to the specialized study of economic and industrial matters and devoted himself keenly for a time to work on the commissions of maritime organizations and naval armaments. Some time later he became Director General of the Public Debt, and then Undersecretary at the Finance Department. It is from this latter position that he moved forward to the office of Finance Minister.

He is a capable man with youth on his side, but he had a difficult and in some respects an almost impossible task before him in dealing satisfactorily with national finance while the government and parliament are constituted as they are, and the additional discouragement that in spite of all that has been done to fortify its position, the Dato ministry cannot be regarded as anything but extremely insecure.

Possible Solutions

When Mr. Dato delivered his resignation to the King and insisted upon it, there seemed to be four dimly possible solutions. One, and the least likely, was that Don Antonio Maura might be persuaded to take over the business of government. The obvious objection to this idea, and the one indeed that really prohibited any alternative to the Dato Government, was that the Congress had been specially prepared for the latter, and with its overwhelming Dato representation, to the minimization of all other, was not an instrument for government by any other party. Mr. Maura in these days, full of many disillusionment, was less and less disposed to plunge into the governmental fray again, and less than ever without a proper Congress, for he had enough of trying to govern with a majority against him last time. The second alternative was that the Maurists might link up with the Datists and collaborate with them in a mixed Conservative ministry.

This again was not a likely contingency, for the Maurists would still be without their full parliamentary support, while the body of the party felt bitterly against the Datists and were not in the least disposed to assist them in their difficulties. The third alternative, put forward strongly by the "Correspondencia Militar" and some other organs, was that General Martinez Anido might be brought along from Barcelona, where he is presently Civil Governor, and appointed Premier with a policy of stern repression of the terrorism which is becoming very bad again in all parts of Spain, in the same way that he was applying it at Barcelona. The fourth alternative was simply that Mr. Dato should continue in office and do the best he could.

A "Faked-Up" Cortes

No alternative government, with the highly slender exception of a Maurist, was possible without another general election since this Cortes has been faked up specially for the Datoist interests and will serve no others.

Consequently Liberal alternatives were ruled out, but even if they had not been, the Liberals have been presenting a rather poor spectacle lately and are evidently in no state for government. They are as disunited as ever, and while the Count de Romanones is hard against the ministry, and in no small measure has been backing up Mr. la Cierva in his furious attacks upon it, the Marquis de Alhucemas has been supporting it as completely and uncritically as if he had been born a Datist and remained of the faith all his life. Nothing can be done with a Left that is in sections like this, especially as even some of the Reformistas and Socialists have been playing at helping the Datists lately.

Alternatives Cut Down

In effect it seemed that the alternatives were cut down to two, the military chieftainship of Martinez Anido and the Datoist continuation. The former idea was scoffed at in some quarters, but while there was a strong argument for it in the fact that, while the finance clerks were doing their folded-arm strike and the government was in the throes of what is here called a "total crisis" the state of things in various parts of the country was, as suggested, more disquieting than ever. Although the methods of Martinez Anido at Barcelona had seemed to be meeting with success terrorism has begun to break out again badly, and it was difficult or impossible to see how such a government as the Datist, which would not declare its policy and was distrusted in this matter by practically every other section, could deal with it.

But then it was asked, what could Martinez Anido do as Premier? Mr. Lerroux, the Republican leader, was credited with the declaration of opinion that the only or best thing to do was to instruct some other party leader to form a government and at the same time to equip him with the decrees for the dissolution of the Cortes, so that there should be a new election and a new Parliament made. Thus expression was beginning to be given to an idea that has been rising in many minds, and becoming more and more insistent every day though people and politicians have been really afraid to mention it yet, and that was that this extraordinary Parliament, less than two months old, fashioned at the elections as no Parliament had ever been before, yielding to its makers the largest representation of modern times but still not a majority, would have to go!

When the King began his consultations with the party leaders the public were simply bewildered, and the public contempt for politics probably rose higher than ever before. Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, declared it was incomprehensible that Mr. Dato should abandon power in this way. If it was not possible for him to continue in office, he said, he should say so and state the reasons why, but it was not to be permitted to a Premier to retire just when he wished, but only when circumstances authorized or imposed such a decision. The Count de Romanones stated that he condemned the finance clerks' strike but could not give a vote of confidence to the government.

Patching Up

The residence of Mr. la Cierva in the Calle Alameda XXI was more or less besieged all the time by people asking for information and members of his own party come to consult with him. He said he knew nothing of what the government was doing, and had not been approached in any way whatever. Mr. la Cierva was quite sure that even if the Datist Ministry was patched up again now it would collapse absolutely and finally very soon. Meanwhile Mr. Dato called upon Mr. Maura, as he said afterward, just to thank him for the assistance he had lent to him in the Cortes, though the public and the press attached more significance to it than that.

Mr. Dato said later that many people and newspapers pretended that they did not understand the causes of the crisis, as he would tell them. "The foundation of this crisis," he said, with a special candor, "has been that the majority of the parliamentary groups have not answered to the petition that I made to them for a limited amount of confidence, without any political meaning and just to strengthen the moral authority of the government in difficult circumstances. In view of this attitude of the opposition I considered myself to be left without authority and resigned."

At last, the future somewhat hopeless, it was announced that, in accordance with the advice given to the King by practically every party, Mr. Dato would make an effort to go on, and would reconstruct his ministry accordingly. The reconstruction, as already announced, amounted to a change of the Finance Minister only. This Parliament was chiefly constituted, as everybody knows, to put the new railway rates through and attend in a manner to the renewal of the privileges of the Banco de España, and certain monopolists. What are the prospects of these affairs now?

"The political sea is full of rocks and mines!" Mr. Dato has just sentimentally remarked. It is true.

LUMBER MILLS CLOSE IN WASHINGTON STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—With the beginning of the last week in February the biggest lumber mill here shut down. This left one sawmill running out of the time and one still mill operating steadily. Of the eight big plants in this town, some of the others have been inactive for weeks. The cause assigned is the small demand for lumber. The big mill to close, the Bloedel Donovan plant, has but one cargo order ahead, lumber for which is already cut. It is for 1,100,000 feet of boards for Honolulu to be loaded in March.

JAPANESE POETRY CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Writing in the peculiar style rigidly adhered to for the last 14 centuries, an American woman, Mrs. Charles Burnett, has carried off poetical honors in the Empire of Japan by having her 31-syllable poem selected as one of the 13 best out of the 17,000 submitted to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan in His Majesty's annual New Year's poetry contest.

Mrs. Burnett, who is the wife of Col. Charles Burnett, United States Army,

Shrine of Ise at Dawn," as translated in the Romaji characters of Japanese reads:

Akashiki
Tochi no Akitsuki
Ise no Mitsu ni
Kumi no Hikari wo
Aoi naru Kana.

A nearly literal translation into English is: "In the dawn of the New Year, before the ancient portals of Eternal Truth, behold! in changeless majesty, the Light of God."

As seen here, the convention binding the poet to 31 syllables only permits but little range. There is no rhyme in Japanese, but the five lines must run five syllables, seven syllables, five syllables, seven syllables

for poems to be submitted to the Imperial Bureau of Poetry. The reading always takes place early in the year, this time January 10. Every person in the Empire can send a contribution to the bureau. Probably some 17,000 were received on this occasion and read by the staff of examiners attached to the Bureau of Poetry. Only about ten of the numbers submitted yearly are read to the Imperial family. "Poems of Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress are read first, followed by compositions of the Imperial family, after which those selected by the board of examiners of the poetry bureau are read."

"Mrs. Burnett's verse was submitted the latter part of December, written in

to write it quickly and easily is a requisite of every gentleman and lady. In the ancient days when the warrior class of samurai dominated the Empire, the three great rules of a warrior's training were swordsmanship, Bushido, or a military code of ethics resembling the chivalry of European knighthood, and poetical composition. Poems were composed on any and every occasion. Great contests were held, when specified subjects were assigned, which is largely responsible for the present conventionalized style, as ingenuity, rather than true poetical emotion, soon came to be the prime necessity of the poet.

Numbers of Japanese, both men and women, make their living as teachers of poetry. Meetings are held, diplomas conferred and there is scarcely a Japanese who does not know hundreds of the "tanka" by heart. Individually of the poets, however, is largely lost sight of, and the people group all the poems of one era into a collection into which the identity of the authors is merged. Perhaps the most famous of these is the "Collection of a Myriad Leaves," the first and oldest of the anthologies, which was compiled in the eighth century. The "Hundred Odes by a Hundred Poets," compiled by Teika Kyo, a nobleman of the thirteenth century, however, has long enjoyed tremendous popularity and every Japanese with even touch of education knows it word for word.

Most of the collections have been made by Imperial order, for the Emperor is the special patron of poetry in Japan. The passion of the late Emperor, Meiji Tanno, for poetry was so great that he devoted a portion of every evening to writing verses, and, during the nine years from 1893 to 1902, composed more than 27,000 "tanka" odes in the 31-syllable style. Perhaps the most famous of his poems, written early in the Russo-Japanese War is the one which reads:

"Unto the battle, forth have the children gone, forth to the battle, while on the lonely hill farm toiled the father alone."

A PREMIER IS FETED BY HIS OPPONENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—One of the prominent planks in the fighting platform of the New South Wales Labor Party is the abolition of the Legislative Council. This fact imparts exceptional interest to a banquet which was tendered to John Storey, the Labor Premier of this state, at Parliament House, by the president of the council. The members of the Upper House wished to bid Mr. Storey bon voyage before his departure for London.

Mr. Flower, the president, who is himself a Labor man, and who holds his office by the appointment of that party, said that the relationship between the Legislative Council and Mr. Storey's government were of a most cordial character. Bygones could be left to be bygones.

"We want the center of the Empire to understand that we are an outpost," said the president. "We want them to understand that there is no use for an Empire strong at the center alone. We want it strong in every part. We want the outposts to be strong. Australia must be for the white race, but we must be prepared to use Australia. We must strengthen these outposts; we must develop this country; we must maintain it for the white race; we must strengthen it for the Empire."

In reply to speeches made by Mr. Flower and other legislative councillors, including leading opponents, Mr. Storey referred to the recent unsuccessful financial mission to London of Mr. Theodore, the Labor Premier of Queensland.

"I start out under a little more favorable auspices than my unfortunate political brother in Queensland," said Mr. Storey. "Mr. Theodore is a very capable man, and has as great a regard for the interests of Queensland as any of us has for New South Wales. But he was unfortunately compelled to follow certain lines which I have refused to follow. Probably owing to the fact that I was a boilermaker, I have been able to fight back, and to such an extent that the Labor Party today is on a pretty even keel. I never attempt to say anything polite in caucus. I use language more forcible than polite, and I think I very often do very much more than by speaking in docile terms."

Looking down an avenue toward a shrine at dawn

military attaché at the American Embassy in Tokyo, is an enthusiastic student of the Japanese language and is the first foreign woman to receive national recognition in Japan for the composition of native poetry. Her poem, which was submitted anonymously, was judged solely on its literary merit.

The ceremony in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo before H. I. H. the Crown Prince, acting in the place of his Imperial Father. The ceremony opened at 10 o'clock the morning of January 7. After Grand Chamberlain Oiguchi, the Imperial Envoy; Mr. Omori, representing Her Majesty the Empress; Mr. Nakamura, Minister of the Imperial Household; Mr. Irie, chief of the Poetry Bureau; Prince Ichijo, the chief reader, and several other officials of the Imperial Household Department had taken their seats, Mr. Fujii, a reader, read the poems of Their Majesties, of the Imperial Princes and Princesses, high civil and military officials and the poems of the 13 successful competitors, one of whom was Mrs. Burnett.

The poem of H. I. M. the Emperor, which was read first, was: "As I offered worship I saw fading light of tapers on the sleeves of my white garments." Her Majesty's poem was: "The walls of the Great Shrine at Ise, seen at dawn, are clean, reminding one of the Cave of Heaven, of which legends tell." The Crown Prince wrote: "At dawn amid the songs of birds, clearer are seen the woods of the Meiji Shrine." Three others of the successful poems are: "Deep stillness shrouds the Shrine at Yoyogi at break of day, while at other times worshippers flock there."

"When I visited a mountain shrine at daybreak, I found the stars reflected in the Holy Water." "While burning branches within the shrine inclosure, I looked up and saw far above the woods the red light of the fading stars." Mrs. Burnett has previously written Japanese verses on ceremonial occasions, the first being when she formerly resided in Japan for three years from 1911. At that time, however, she did not use the Japanese characters in writing. Viscount Kaneko, Privy Councillor to the Imperial Household, commenting on her poem, says:

"Every year in December the Imperial Household announces the title of the poem which is permitted in the 'tanka'." Other orthodox restrictions limit the Japanese poem known as "tanka," the favorite and most approved form, to a simple vivid impression, rather than permitting the wealth of emotion found in Western poetry, so that these restrictions must be understood before judgment is passed on the poetical expression of the sons and daughters of the Land of the Rising Sun. Mrs. Burnett's poem, "Before the

Hira-gana, and of perfect technique and character. This is very remarkable, as writing verse in Japanese characters is a difficult accomplishment. In fact, it attracted so much attention that it was sent to the Imperial Household, who thought it so fine it was submitted anonymously to the Imperial Investigation Committee attached to the Poetry Bureau. They selected it and pronounced it perfect in diction and calligraphy. The poem could not be gazetted, so it was sent to Their Majesties at Hayama.

"Japanese literary authorities regard Mrs. Burnett's genius for interpretation as being of an unusual order, and she is the first foreign woman recognized as a poet in the Japanese language. She also composed a poem in the English language in connection with a picture painted by Miss Lillian Miller, daughter of the American Consul-General in Korea."

Mrs. Burnett was not the only woman to achieve distinction in the contest this year, as Miss Kakei Atomi, principal of the Atomi Girls School in Tokyo, was given permission to attend the reading of the poems in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace. She was the first woman ever permitted to be present at the ceremony, except princesses of the blood.

Poetry in Japan, stilted and conventionalized as it is, is dear to the heart of every Japanese, and ability

The Greatest Sale of Linen Table Cloths

We have offered in many years

It has been years since we have seen such beautiful quality linen table cloths, regardless of price. They are all guaranteed linen of exceptionally fine quality, including several well-known makes.

In many instances, the marked price is less than half the prices quoted us today.

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FORBES & WALLACE

Our First Celebration in Our New Store

Which, though not fully completed, affords just pride in this material realization of ideals.

A STORE WIDE SALE WILL MARK THE OCCASION

New merchandise—new purchases, every department included. Quality rigidly maintained, every article and value backed by our usual guarantee.

Four days—and only four days—

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BRITISH PROTECTION FOR MAGNETOS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The problem as to whether Germany can be excluded from her foreign markets, and at the same time pay the indemnity claimed by her former enemies, has again been raised by the demand now put forward in Great Britain for a protective tariff on magnetos. Germany is reported to be making a strong bid for the recovery of her supremacy in the manufacture of this essential article. Certain magnetos have been quoted at £3 plus duty, or £4 in London, which is less than the present cost of raw materials for British magnetos.

This move, it is claimed, if not prevented, would effectively ruin the industry built up in Great Britain during the war. In those circumstances the British Ignition Apparatus Association is calling upon the government to redeem a promise, namely, to specify an all-British magneto in every government engine, or subsidized vehicle; a prohibitive tax on, or total prohibition of German magnetos; and a heavy duty on all other foreign-controlled magneto works in this country.

In 1914, Great Britain was almost entirely dependent on Germany for magnetos. Only a negligible quantity was manufactured in Great Britain, and the cessation of supplies from Germany, together with the urgent demand for magnetos for new lorries, cars, and aeroplanes, brought about a crisis. As evidence of the official ignorance of this remarkable situation, it is said that when the matter was brought to the notice of Lord Kitchener he replied sharply, "Tell Rolls Royce to make 10,000."

Some tens of thousands of magnetos were imported from America at this time, but these were insufficient for the rapidly growing needs. It was in these circumstances that the British magneto manufacturers undertook to remedy the difficulty and eventually the British magneto was brought to the perfection of its German rival. Meantime the critical situation, threatening the success of the Allies in the war, had to be met. The German Army at this time was suffering similar difficulties owing to the shortage of rubber tires. It is now stated on the authority of Edward Manville, M. P., that an agreement was entered into to supply Germany with one set of rubber tires for every magneto handed over to the Allies.

It is out of this extraordinary and complicated tangle that the manufacturers in the magneto industry claim to have rescued the government, and on this they now base their demand for preferential treatment for this key industry.

FORMER EMPEROR'S DENIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The former Emperor Charles of Austria, who has been staying in the Engadine, has returned to his villa at Pragna. His family is expected shortly. A member of his suite stated in an interview that he has had a conference with royalist supporters to discuss the possible restoration of the Hapsburg régime in Hungary. No conference of such a character had indeed been held anywhere nor had one been contemplated.

Hawawake's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



This is the time of year when you read much about Paris millinery.

We usually say something about it ourselves. But—

Discrimination is often a fine art.

The mere fact that a hat may have been made in Paris, or designed in Paris, does not guarantee its goodness.

We do not go to extremes in these matters. Good store-keeping does not demand that.

We like to provide generously of the things that are worthy, and good, and useful.

And, being of that mind, new millinery here reflects the ideas of those who strive continually to make it better—not merely different.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Fancy Dress From Japan

It is a pity that people who go to fancy dress balls dressed as Japanese do not take more care to get their costumes correct. Every one is familiar with the sight of a young girl dressed in her kimono wrap, with a soft silk sash round her waist, and paper chrysanthemums in her hair, and to those who have lived in Japan the sight is a ridiculous one.

In the first place, the colored cotton crepe or embroidered silk kimono bought in the European shops is made by the Japanese simply for export; no native lady would dream of wearing such a garment. Those less wealthy wear dresses in summer made of a navy blue and white cotton material, with designs resembling those of the kimono which are exported, but not of other colors. Older people generally wear plain, dark shades, such as dark blue, gray, brown, with sometimes a black crepe de Chine overcoat.

Costumes worn on gala occasions are usually of thick silk crepe with a rough surface, and the richest of these are bordered with a printed design of either flowers, bamboo trees, foaming sea waves or landscapes. Often they are of a light tint at the bottom, shading gradually into a darker one at the waist; the family crest, called a "mon," is printed between the shoulder blades and on the sleeves. Under this outer garment are worn two or three others, each of which has a slightly wadded border.

A pretty kimono to be worn at a fancy dress ball would be of plain dove-gray silk crepe with a wadded border of gray-green silk, an under dress with a border of pale turquoise blue, and yet another with one of white. These dresses should show a little where they wrap across in front and at the sleeves, both at the wrist, where they are slightly padded, and where they open at the back; for each sleeve should fit inside the other, the outer one hanging below the knee. An inner fold of white patterned silk or satin should be worn at the neck, but not more than 1½ inches of it should be seen.

There should be a crest, or "mon," in the middle of the back between the shoulder blades, on the sleeves a foot above the wrist, and on either side of the chest. These are printed either in white on a dark-colored material or in black on a light one. For a fancy dress, a typical "mon" could easily be hand painted, or embroidery transfers of large maple leaves could be obtained, printed in the correct places, and heavily outlined with paint. All five should match each other exactly.

The dress which is folded left over right, should be made rather long, for it is looped over a cord just below the hips to form a tuck about eight inches wide, which is secured above by another cord; this is covered by the belt. This belt should be about 4½ feet long and 16 inches wide. For a gala occasion the lining should be of the same material as the belt, but at ordinary times it is usually of black satin. This belt, or "obi," is tied differently for the older women than for the younger ones. For them it is first folded to half its breadth and wound twice round the body so as to form a belt wide enough to cover the cord as mentioned above, and to reach high up under the arms. An end, about a foot long, is left hanging at its full breadth at the back. The long end is then tied through it in such a way as to make it the upper one; this, also at its full breadth, is arranged into a double loop and placed flat against the back, rather high, and at a sufficient angle to enable it to be seen over one shoulder from the front. The remainder of this end is left hanging at the place of the short one, which is now drawn across to form the knot and tucked in. The whole affair is kept in place by a flat cord which passes under the knot and either ties or fastens with a buckle at the front in the middle of the belt. The knot is padded by a little bustle of straw or paper which is folded into a narrow scarf of figured silk, the ends of which are brought round to the front and tied into a loose knot.

The Japanese think that the kimono hangs best on a girl with sloping shoulders, and in putting it on they draw it down as tightly as possible in front. The wearer of a Japanese fancy costume should be dark, and not very tall, and preferably slim. She should remember that the native lady of rank does not shuffle about rapidly as does the western chorus girl supposedly dressed as a "Jap." She walks slowly and gracefully, with her toes turned slightly inward, and with steps naturally curtailed by the style of her skirts. The only jewelry worn should be rings and a small brooch fastening the fold of white silk at the neck. The cord buckle mentioned is usually in the form of a flower wrought in gold. A folding fan made of hand-painted gauze with a cord and tassels may be carried; also the sleeves are used as pockets, also the folds of the "obi" in front. On the feet are worn white cotton "tabi," which are a kind of sock stopping short of the ankle bone and hooking up at the side. They have soles made of several thicknesses of the material stitched together, and a separate compartment for the big toe like that for the thumb on a baby's glove. The straw sandal, of course, is not worn at a dance.

Flowers are never worn in the coiffure, but various long hairpins called "kanzashi," pierce it. These have often a large coral or jade bead as ornament, or in the case of a very young girl a mother-of-pearl butterfly or small imitation china aster or camellia. The old-fashioned woman wears a most elaborate coiffure which is created by a professional barber every two or three weeks and merely freshened up with a comb in between times. That of the young married woman differs from that of the girl,

but for the amateur it would be simpler to follow the Europeanized style introduced first some years ago. Society women now dress their hair over a large pompadour pad which is as broad at the sides as it is in front; the long black tresses being first

The Dressing of Children

Two essential things to remember in the dressing of children are, first, to see that their clothes are thor-

oughly comfortable, and, second, that they are simple.

We all know that happy condition when we feel that our clothes are so right that we do not need to think about them at all, as well as the opposite state of affairs when we know that we are unsuitably dressed for the occasion and are unable to forget it. This applies to children as much as to grown-up people, but it is probably felt more acutely by the child.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Attractive dresses for little girls

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Some children have very decided likes and dislikes toward certain colors and certain kinds of clothes, and in dressing children mothers would be well advised to take into account these natural instincts, as there will probably be found to be a reason behind them. Children's clothes that are simple and comfortable help to bring out happiness and harmony. I distinctly remember three sunbonnets of my very early childhood, one was pink, one blue and the third of brown holland. The pink and the blue ones I liked very much, they fitted comfortably and did not worry me at all, but the brown holland one was too big, it wobbled about on my head, stuck out too much in front, obscuring the view, and when the week came round for me to wear it, I was very unhappy, for besides the discomfort of it I knew that it looked peculiar, for people in the street used to look at me and smile; yet I never told anyone about it. That is the curious part about children, they so often keep silence for no reason, but there is scarcely anything they mind so much as the feeling that they look odd or different from other children.

Comfort and simplicity, then, being two main points to remember, the individual requirements of the child might next be taken into consideration, for children can express just as much individuality in their clothes as grown-ups.

There is the tailor-made type of child who looks best in severely plain garb. Two very smart little girls who always look particularly well groomed are generally dressed in brown plaited skirts with brown jerseys to match, white socks and black strap shoes, and black velvet caps on their little "bobbed" heads. Nothing could be simpler or more unnoticeable than these neat little costumes, yet one cannot help noticing these children on account of their good lines and very trim appearance.

A striking contrast to the quiet dignity of this kind of child is the little airy fairy person like a ball of thistledown, who is always dancing and seldom still. The sight of this child immediately brings to mind the thought of dainty trills bordered with Valenciennes lace, pink and blue plaid-edged ribbon, and little hats decorated with bunches of drooping pink-tipped daisies. Then there is the picturesque child who might be quaintly dressed in little checked silks or flowered cottons.

Some children, too, look particularly well in black, and a little frock of black chiffon velvet or dull black satin with cream lace collars and cuffs will be not only a very useful but a very attractive addition to the wardrobe of many little girls. Oretone is an admirable material for children's summer frocks; it is cool, hard-wearing, practically uncrushable, and washes well. Some of the modern patterns are very charming, too, both the small flowered patterns, as well as the checks and stripes. For children, of course, only such designs should be chosen, and nothing at all outré, either in color or pattern. Sponge cloth and cotton crepe are

also good materials for children's frocks, they are so easily washed and require no ironing. The dress on the left of the illustration is of pale ecru cambric, with an embroidered spot of old rose. The broderie Anglaise is the same color as

the dress and the sash is old rose georgette. In the middle is a dress of blue and white cretonne with lawn collar and cuffs, while the little girl on the right is wearing pale pink cotton crepe with white knitted frills.

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colors are apt to clash and spoil the entire effect.

A variegated bed of splendid attraction might be planted with mixed sinias, phlox and showy Celosia plumosa or what is more commonly known as plumed cockscomb, having the cockscomb for the center, the border of mixed phlox and the center row of sinias. Zinnias come in warm colors, such as rose, scarlet, coppery gold, salmon, etc.

An eight-foot circle is a nice size for a bed of asters. The center may be planted with snow white asters, surrounded by groups in mixed colors, the entire bed surrounded by Carpet of Snow. Asters never fail to win enthusiastic admiration, but so much can be added to their distinctive beauty through artistic arrangement.

Perhaps you have an out-of-the-way place you would like to fill in with flowers. Some of the seed houses advertise special mixed flower seeds for "wild gardens," suitable for this purpose. Such a bed would surely be a source of delight planted alongside a brook, by a favorite meadow path leading to the wood, or in some more convenient hedgerow.

The study of flowers and their care is most fascinating. Almost endless possibilities in harmonious combinations will be revealed as one studies the colors, seasons of blooming and the peculiar ways of different species.

Some Interesting New Coats

Charming and very smart are the new coats which, though very few and far between, are beginning to make their appearance on New York streets. One hesitates whether to dub them coat or cape, and compromises on wrap, which quite satisfactorily covers them.

One, of French blue, was drawn in rather closely about the waist, and came to just below the knees—that is, the main part of it did. This was straight, and cut on the lines of a rather close cape. A smaller cape, which came to the waistline, was embroidered in a single thread of silver, and a close collar of gray squirrel completed the wrap.

Equally interesting was another wrap of tomato red, which was cut on the lines of the old-fashioned circular cape. At intervals in the fabric was woven a wide double stripe of cream color, which ran through the material just above the knees, just above the waist, and again above the elbows, so that it came out across the wide part of the cape that served as sleeves. This wrap has but a narrow collar of its own material.

Boudoir Caps

Quite the most interesting part of the negligee, or robe intime, is the boudoir cap which accompanies it, and these dainty little accessories are always being presented to us in some new guise by clever designers. When they first made their appearance some years ago they were chiefly for the bedroom and for breakfast, and were made of muslin or pale tinted nixon



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A stringed boudoir cap

and creamy lace, and were worn by comparatively few people.

Today they are often worn for dinner and are made of quite dark colors, such as peacock-blue or jade-green taffeta, and gauged inlaid with gold or silver lace and decorated with bunches of narrow ribbons and handmade silken flowers. Some of the newer changes are under the chin.

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Write to us for free cheese recipe book. If you want sample tin of Kraft Cheese enclose 10c. Address: J. L. Kraft & Bros. Co., 200 River St., Chicago, Ill.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A lace boudoir cap

the face is more or less of a fallacy. They are really most becoming to small features and round faces, while the woman with a thinner face and more pronounced features is likely to find that a softly draped cap, rather than frills, is more becoming to her.

Cabinet Making for Women

The Scandinavian countries are unquestionably far advanced in most matters relating to education and instruction, and this also applies to certain schools or institutes where the aim is to train the pupils in some practical and useful pursuit. In some countries the war has wrought a great transformation for women, and they are now undertaking tasks from which they would formerly have held aloof. In the Scandinavian kingdoms, on the other hand, what is, or may be considered, an outcome of true democracy, has manifested itself for quite a number of years, and the movement has included women of culture and high rank.

The school of which a short account is given here affords a striking example of this movement, and broader view of life. It is called Richard's School, and it was founded in the year 1896. It is situated in one of the suburbs of Copenhagen, in a very convenient neighborhood, is now subsidized by the state, and has, since its commencement, been attended by about 42,000 ladies, gentlemen and children. It was originally more of a Slidg institution, but is now a regular craft school. It still bears the name

of its originator, a gentleman who was an M. A. of the Copenhagen University, and a great enthusiast in the domain of handicraft, giving up his university career in consequence.

The school is now owned and managed by Mrs. Ingeborg Norregaard, who is herself a master bookbinder, and who superintends the instruction in bookbinding, whilst master cabinet-maker Miss Karen Margarethe Conradsen is at the head of the teaching in cabinetmaking; these two "head-masters" are assisted by several ladies, all duly qualified in their respective branches of work.

The instruction in cabinetmaking starts methodically, and on so broad a basis that the first models are the same for those who mean to persevere to the end and also for those who do not mean to take the whole course of training. The use of the different tools is taught through the medium of comparatively simple models, due regard being paid to the wishes and the ability of the different pupils. A grown-up pupil putting in seven hours' work every day should be able to make the first real piece of furniture in the course of some six to seven weeks. Ladies and gentlemen who intend to become teachers themselves in this branch must, of course, undergo a more complicated and exhaustive training. Pupils desiring of qualifying as "svend" (journeyman), a necessity if they are to become "masters," must attend the school for three years, the hours being from 9 to 2:30, whereas, if apprehended to an ordinary working master cabinet-maker the learner would have to work for eight hours daily for four or five years. There are, nevertheless, Danish ladies who have courageously undergone what may have been something of an ordeal and who are now master cabinetmakers with businesses on a large scale.

The instruction in cabinetmaking given at the school includes veneering, inlaid work of all descriptions, polishing, carving, and all the different decorative treatments of the wood, such as staining it different colors and so on. The more artistic kind of work seems to appeal more and more to the pupils, also the designing and making of furniture after high-class examples antique or otherwise. In order to become a "svend" the pupils must make a piece of furniture, distinguished both by style, and perhaps even more by careful workmanship and finish, and when this piece has been passed by the proper people the "svend" is entitled to receive the necessary license as "master" so-and-so, but not till then. The furniture the pupils make at the school becomes their property, and the school finds the necessary tools, but the pupil has to pay for the materials used.

Besides cabinetmaking the Richard School also teaches bookbinding, a class of work which seems to attract special attention, and there are at the present time about seventy grown-up pupils in the school in this section. Special stress is laid upon bindings of real artistic merit. The pupils, however, must always begin at the very beginning, going on by degrees to more difficult work until the most elaborate bindings can be accomplished. This system has the advantage that whenever a pupil might choose or be compelled to discontinue the course, some definite result will have been attained. Bookbinding is not only a fascinating occupation, but can also be turned to very remunerative account as home work.

The Richard School is far famed as a model institution and as a pioneer of its kind.

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200 recipes.

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REAL HAIR NETS

Send life with shade required, we will send sample hair net made of real hair. \$1.00 per dozen. Shaded to black. WALTER BIRD GOODS CO., Dept. C, 729 9th Ave., New York, N. Y.

OREGON DRIED PRUNES, ITALIAN OR PETITE

Express prepaid in U. S.

10 lbs. \$1.75, 25 lbs. \$4.25, 50 lbs. \$8. 100 lbs. \$15. ROY V. OHMART, Salem, Oregon.

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9x12	135	\$7.50
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J. R. Lane & Co.
84-88 Chauncy St., Boston

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MARKET FOR WOOL
SOMEWHAT QUIET

Dullness Generally Attributed to Disposition to Await Outcome of Emergency Tariff Measure—Some Sales Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The market for wool has been somewhat quiet during the past week, the dullness being attributed generally to the fact that the final disposal of the emergency tariff measure was so near at hand. The natural tendency of holders of wool has been to make the most of the tariff possibilities, while the manufacturers, who, for the most part, have not been pressed to buy wool immediately, have been waiting developments. Most observers have held steadfastly to the opinion that the Emergency Tariff Bill would end with the present Administration, although some few have been apprehensive lest the President might by some unexpected turn sign the bill, in spite of the semi-official warnings of Senator Underwood that he would veto the bill.

Reports from the openings of goods which have been made by the leading factor during the past two weeks are to the effect that the results, while not as satisfactory as they might have been, were still fairly encouraging. In view of all circumstances, some of the buyers had, no doubt, acquired a false perspective, on account of the forced sales of surplus stocks which were made at auction in the past few months, concerning the level of probable prices. Therefore they have been somewhat disappointed, they assert, to find that prices have not been named on a somewhat lower basis. The fact is, however, that prices have been named reasonably low, in view of the present costs of production and with price guarantees for the heavyweight season, the buyers can go ahead with their purchases with a considerable degree of assurance.

Buying Wool Abroad

Buying for American account in the foreign primary markets has dwindled very appreciably, although there is still some business being placed abroad at sensibly lower levels than prevailed a few weeks ago. Some buying even is reported in the Sydney, Australia, sales this week for this country, although the selection was not very attractive and prices were about 5 per cent from the previous level of values there. There will be a sale in Adelaide-March 4, when 20,000 bales will be offered and another series in Sydney, March 21 to 24, inclusive, when 20,000 bales will be offered. Sales are scheduled to be held, also, in Melbourne, March 7 and 8 and in Geelong, March 9 and 10. The first public auctions will be held in Tasmania at Hobart and Launceston March 26 and 27, when 12,000 bales will be offered at both sales.

Buying has fallen off very considerably in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In the former market sales up to within the past fortnight were being made at the rate of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pounds a day and they are now 500,000 pounds or less. Prices are still low at the River Plate and they have declined a cent or two a pound at least in the last two weeks for wools to be shipped in March. Wool growers in the Argentine are shipping their sheep to market in large numbers. The Argentine wool grower and farmer is very much disturbed over the prospects of a high tariff and, indeed, he is not a little inclined to seek reprisals, if only he can see the way to do so.

London Sale Values

The London sales have been progressing since the opening with comparatively little change in values. America is buying a fair weight of the best merinos and for these wools prices are ruling fairly firm, occasionally dropping 5 per cent below the last sales' closing rates. Superior fine crossbreds, also, are fairly firm but aside from these descriptions, the market is measurably weaker, average descriptions being off 10 to 15 per cent from the last sales' closing rates.

In Yorkshire, the manufacturers are not a little disturbed over the Russian situation. There have been fairly heavy orders for khaki yarns taken in Bradford recently for Russian account and there is considerable anxiety expressed that the business may not turn out well. The trade in Worstedopolis is reported very slow. America is reported to have bought some 5000 bales of alpaca fleeces in Liverpool recently, presumably at low rates.

Buying in the American markets has been limited and at hardly changed rates, although some low secured wools have been sold at slight reductions, apparently in anticipation of replacement at the coming government auction on the 10th.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Montgomery Ward & Co. today sold \$5,481,549, compared with \$11,351,153 for February, 1920, a decrease of 51.46 per cent. Sales for the two months ended February 28 were \$11,187,713, compared with \$20,163,235 for the same two months a year ago, a decrease of 44.53 per cent.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday, March 10.90, May 11.65, July 11.55, October 12.25, December 12.45, Spot quiet, middling 11.20.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Wages of puddlers were reduced from \$12.52 to \$15.02 a ton and finishers' wages were correspondingly cut as a result of the bi-monthly settlement in Youngstown, Ohio, between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Western Bar Iron Manufacturers Association.

Pulp wood consumption by mills in New York, New England and the lake states was 17.7 per cent greater in 1920 than in 1919, and production during the same period increased 17.5 per cent, according to estimates by the forest service, based on figures from 118 mills, representing 41 per cent of the total consumption of these states.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, answering a question raised by the Financial Times in connection with the proposed abolition of the excess profits tax, says that as the commencement of the tax was irregular, so must its abolition be, those who first became liable under it being released first, and those who later became liable under it being released last.

The northern transcontinental railroads have agreed to reduce lumber rates from Oregon and Washington to Chicago 73 cents, and from Spokane common territory 70 cents, with corresponding reductions in shingle rates. The lumber reduction averages \$2.25 per 1000 feet, and is the first rate reduction granted since the general rate advance last summer.

The French Government has abrogated state control of the coal traffic, and places it on an open market basis. Special permits for importation of coal are no longer necessary.

Permits have been issued by the United States Interior Department to 36 oil prospectors in the unincorporated Coal Bay district of Alaska to lay out claims, pending an adjustment of boundaries within six months.

Announcement is made in Buenos Aires that the Krupp of Germany have been awarded a contract for 10,000 laminated steel car wheels by the Argentine State Railway.

The Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, jointly with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has brought in a well flowing 300 barrels a day in the Tampach district of Panuco Field, Mexico.

A contract for over \$1,000,000 has been signed by the Polish Government and the Radio Corporation of America for the erection of a radio station at Warsaw, to make possible direct wireless communication with the United States.

Pig iron producers in the Cleveland district of Yorkshire, England, have made a record cut in prices of all Cleveland and pig iron amounting to 45 shillings a ton.

Argentine wool sales fell from 2,000,000 pounds two weeks ago to under 500,000 pounds last week. Political conditions in Europe and the United States are said to be responsible.

BIG WHEAT CROP IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The wheat crop of this state has proved much larger than was at first anticipated. The Government Statistician (New South Wales) now estimates it at 55,500,000 bushels, as against his previous estimate of only 44,000,000. Local consumption (food and seed), is estimated at 17,000,000 bushels.

This, with the carry-over from last year, will leave 40,000,000 bushels available for export from this state alone. The average yield per acre—17.5 bushels—is the best on record, though 17.5 bushels was reached in 1903-4.

A gratifying feature is that the number of growers, which, for six years, had been steadily decreasing, increased from 16,268 in the previous year to 17,562. The total area sown showed an increase of 56,000 acres, due partly to a sense of the public need, and partly to the guarantee of price offered by both the federal and state governments. The federal government guaranteed 55 per bushel on rail and the state government on extra 2s. 6d., making the total 7s. 6d.

FARM IMPLEMENTS BOUGHT BY SOVIETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW, Russia.—The Soviet Government started the purchase of agricultural implements as soon as the possibility of so doing arose, and, although Russian foreign trade relations are at present only in the initial stage, it has already succeeded in obtaining from abroad considerable quantities of agricultural machinery. According to the Foreign Trade Commission, 1779 wagons loaded with agricultural machinery have already arrived in Russia, and have been placed at the disposal of the Commissariat for Agriculture for distribution. In order, however, to develop Russian foreign trade on a large scale, considerable quantities of materials for exchange on foreign markets must be collected for the goods required.

GOVERNMENT WOOL SALES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Committee of London Wool Brokers announce having received a cable from their Antwerp office, reporting that the public sale of Australian wool offered on February 4 on behalf of the British Government about 5000 bales were sold, prices being unchanged from those ruling at the London auctions.

TRADE RULES STOCK
MARKET IN LONDON

Securities Reflect the General Business Conditions That Are Revealed Just Now in the Annual Financial Statements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An improvement in the market for industrial shares, prompted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that the next budget will abolish the excess profits duty without instituting a new tax in its stead, had a very short life. Though the inroads of taxation have seriously diminished the working resources of manufacturing and trading concerns, the promised relief will rarely touch the real difficulty now experienced; it may ease the problem of carrying heavy stocks, but it will not diminish the accumulation.

A batch of reports of companies engaged in one of the minor, but still fairly important, industries brings home this truth. In addition to the home trade the manufacture of wearing apparel has a fair standing among United Kingdom exports. In January this year, though it showed a diminution compared with recent months, it represented an export figure of over £2,000,000. Two companies engaged in this trade, which make up their accounts at the end of the calendar year, reveal that the 1920 profits were just about half those of the preceding year. In one case the fall is from £233,800 to £18,500, in the other from £130,800 to £29,300. In the first instance the value of stock in hand has shot up from £92,000 to £164,900 and in the other from £213,600 to £265,600. Both show considerable contraction in trade debts, owed by or owed to them. To carry the enlarged stocks one company has had to obtain a bank overdraft of nearly £27,000; the other has realized £24,000 of investments and run down its cash balance by £12,500. There is no mistaking these symptoms.

Similar situations are exposed if we turn to the accounts of companies engaged in merchandizing and not manufacturing apparel. A big London wholesale soft goods firm shows for 1920 a decline in profits from £64,400 to £24,200, which is an almost exact reversal of the contrast between 1919 and 1918. In this instance the advance in stock-in-trade, or inventory, is moderate, from £191,000 to £212,000 and it may be presumed that the steep descent in profit was partly due to severe writing down of values. Trade credits and debts are both much less, and the pressure on resources is indicated by a fall of £29,800 in cash and bills and the realization of over £22,000 of first-class investment.

Lastly may be cited a Glasgow company engaged in what is known as the "Scottish drapery" trade, which is a sort of door-to-door business mainly conducted on credit. This company's profit dropped last year from £45,500 to £19,700 and the directors cite the coal strike in partial explanation. It is easy to imagine that this sort of trade in the crowded mining villages of Lanarkshire would come almost to a dead stop when wages ceased. Stock in hand increased from £139,000 to £181,300, but as the company had prudently retained two-thirds of the big profits of 1919 it shows little sign of distress, its cash balances being only £2800 down.

Condition of Financing
Companies which add to first-class commercial credit high market position and popularity of their shares can deal with the problem of financing huge stocks with comparative ease. One semi-monopolistic company issued early last year new ordinary shares, which in capital and premiums combined brought in £11,405,000. Nearly the whole of these new resources were required to carry the stocks of raw and manufactured products, which rose from £21,484,000 in 1919 to £31,538,600 last year. Even a powerful undertaking like this has been obliged to realize some of its investments. Realizations of this sort go far to explain the steady fall in British Government securities throughout last year, for there were always big sellers in the market. Now that traders have more or less accommodated themselves to the combinations of monetary stringency and accumulations of completed goods, work in progress and material, these big sales have ceased or abated so far that the market for " gilt-edged " securities keeps a firm front while all else languishes.

One of the most obstinately inconvertible markets is that for United Kingdom railway stocks. With few exceptions, and these of relatively little importance, the dividends for 1920 have repeated the rates paid for 1919; but the reports and accounts disclose reasons why the ordinary shareholders do not attract buyers. The directors of the Lancashire & Yorkshire in normal times boasting the densest traffic and the steadiest dividends of all our railways, a steady state that survived the war, as 4½ per cent has been paid continuously from 1913 onward—tell their shareholders that so far as positive knowledge goes they are no better informed now than they were a year ago of what may occur when government control is due to end next August. The accounts show that between loss of interest on investments sold to carry out renewals postponed owing to the war, and increased interest paid on borrowed capital, the company was £49,500 worse off last year than in 1919. Luckily the additional

capital outlays ranking gave the Lancashire & Yorkshire £25,300 more out of the net revenue pool under the government guarantee, and increased rentals helped to counter the rise in capital charges.

Unfunded loans as a rule figure insignificantly in British railway finance, but the difficulty of placing permanent stocks at reasonable rates have compelled resort to temporary financing. The Lancashire & Yorkshire was fortunate in being able to borrow over £500,000 last year at 5 per cent, but part of the new money was to replace maturing loans at 4½ and 4¼ per cent. One of the smaller Scottish railways experienced a sharper turn of the monetary screw. Loans maturing had borne 3½ to 5 per cent; it could renew only £200,000 at 5½ per cent, under £6000 at 5½ per cent, and for the bulk of the new money 6 per cent was the rate. These were loans within the authorized borrowing powers of the company; what it had to pay for £71,900 of temporary accommodation does not appear, but the additional interest charges were little short of the equivalent of ½ per cent on the deferred stock of a company which pays only 1½ per cent on that category of its capital.

RETIRING BONDS OF UNITED STATES
Liberty and Victory Securities Bought by Government in January Total \$24,710,550

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—United States Liberty and Victory bonds retired in January amounted to \$24,710,550, compared with \$37,744,600 during the previous month, according to statements by the Treasury Department. Most of the bonds refunded were the Victory note issues, which are the earliest to mature. The total is divided as follows: First Liberty, \$20,700; second Liberty, \$366,900; third Liberty, \$276,250; fourth Liberty, \$1,042,550; and Victory notes, \$23,004,150.

Since July 1, 1920, reductions of the various issues are as follows: First Liberty, \$125,250; second Liberty, \$2,540,250; third Liberty, \$16,153,350; fourth Liberty, \$31,881,950; and Victory notes, \$43,449,950; total, \$93,950,750.

From the amounts originally issued, which aggregated \$21,439,800, nearly \$2,000,000 or almost one-tenth have been retired up to date. Total reductions in the Liberty bonds and Victory notes since originally issued are shown in the following table:

Outstanding Jan. 31, 1921	Am't orig. issued	Amount retired
1st Liberty	\$1,362,347,550	\$1,362,347,550
2d Liberty	1,322,770,800	1,322,770,800
3d Liberty	3,644,592,150	1,476,650,000
4th Liberty	4,362,890,613	9,941,881,100
Victory notes	4,302,971,105	4,442,959,800
Total	10,437,572,518	14,537,539,250

A total of \$60,725,000 has been paid to the Treasury from the 12 Federal Reserve banks as franchise tax on their earnings. Though no public statement has been issued by the Treasury Department as to the disposition of these funds, it is thought probable they will be used in refunding war-time notes, as they may now be purchased at below par and would mean considerable saving.

LONDON MARKETS
GENERALLY DULL

LONDON, England.—Changes in oil shares on the stock exchange were irregular yesterday. Shell Transport & Trading was 5-8-32 and Mexican Eagle 5½. There was little support in the industrial section. Hudson Bays were 5-13-16.

French loans were weaker, owing to the deadlock in the conference between representatives of the Allies and the Germans as to reparations. Other foreign securities were affected in sympathy. Gilt-edged investment issues dropped, owing to a belief in some quarters that the present monetary situation will not be maintained. Home rails were heavy. Dollar descriptions were without feature. South American rails hardened.

The diamond department improved, the recent selling having been overdone. Kahirs were flabby. Generally the markets were listless, with alterations narrow.

GREATER FINANCING OF CORPORATIONS

NEW YORK, New York.—New financing of corporations in February amounted to \$238,708,200, compared with \$277,321,950 in January, \$266,282,970 in December, and \$262,528,000 in February, 1920. Of the entire total, \$251,577,200 were for industrial issues. This amount consists chiefly of bonds and notes. The remainder, \$47,131,000, represents new financing by the railroads.

Of the entire total \$40,381,000 is represented by bonds. It is estimated that approximately 30 per cent of the new securities are being used to refund or pay off maturing securities.

DANISH WHEAT LAW
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—A law prohibiting the import of wheat and wheat-flour into Denmark came into force on September 30 last, but the Minister of Agriculture has submitted to the Standing Financial Committee the Rigsdag a proposal authorizing the import of wheat and flour purchased before that date, totaling 38,000 sacks, on which he proposed a special dispensation import duty be paid of 3 kroner per tonne measure for wheat and 12 kroner for flour. The committee approved the proposal.

ROYAL DUTCH REPORT
LONDON, England.—Reports were received from Amsterdam, yesterday, that a Royal Dutch meeting will be convened in Amsterdam on March 15 to sanction an increase in the capital to 350,000,000 guilders. It was stated that no immediate issue is expected.

SÃO PAULO LOAN
According to cable advice from London the São Paulo loan subscription lists opened yesterday morning have been closed, the loan having been oversubscribed.

BANKS AN INDEX TO
CANADA'S BUSINESS

January Statement Shows by Decrease in Loans How Deflation Is Advancing in an Orderly Manner in Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—That very accurate barometer of business conditions, the Bank Statement, which has just been issued for January, affords the best possible indication of the business situation in Canada. It shows that the process of deflation is being carried out in an orderly manner, and that, although it must still be carried much further, the general situation is well in hand. The statement also contains evidence that industry and thrift, which are the best guarantees of recovery, are being manifested by the mass of the people.

During the month there was a decrease of \$38,000,000 in current loans in Canada, these standing at \$1,264,490,000. Last year a certain amount of apprehension was expressed when these loans exceeded savings deposits, but the danger point, in this respect, has been well passed, for now current loans in Canada are \$50,000,000 below the total for savings. That, despite the fall in wages and unemployment, savings deposits increased by \$20,000,000 during the month, is the best possible evidence of thrift, and also of the further fact that unemployment is not a very serious problem. Further evidence of deflation is to be seen in the reduction of demand deposits by \$73,000,000, and of \$22,582,000 in the note circulation. The total liabilities of chartered banks decreased by \$136,000,000, while the assets show a decrease of \$130,000,000 during the month.

Trade Figures for January
The trade figures by countries from January reflect the fall in prices. The imports from the United States were \$1,844,000, as compared with \$74,486,000 for the same month last year. The exports to the United States were \$2,490,000, as compared with \$41,000,000 for the same month in 1920. Imports from the United Kingdom were \$11,216,000; for the same month in 1920 they were \$16,446,000; exports thereto were \$28,836,000; for the same month in 1920 they were \$38,000,000.

In so far as the United States is concerned, the decrease in imports is not as marked as the figures might seem to indicate, prices being undoubtedly lower, as a general thing, than they are in this country. This consideration no doubt is helping the American exporter in this market, and doubtless is doing much to offset the handicap resulting from the rate of exchange. It is quite evident that the United States is holding its own in this market much better than is the United Kingdom, for a comparison of imports from both countries during January, 1920 and 1921, shows that the percentage of decrease of British imports has been greater than that of American; and this in spite of the fact that the British exporter is assisted by the rate of exchange, and enjoys the benefit resulting from a preferential tariff rate of 33-1-3 per cent. In this connection it may be noted that Canada's purchases from the United States during the month were \$19,000,000 in excess of her sales thereto.

New Steel Organization Plan
After prolonged negotiations a new plan of organization for the British Empire Steel Corporation has been announced. Under it the size of the merger has been much reduced, and will now consist of the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company and the Halifax Shipyard Company. For the most part, the backing remains the same. It is believed that under the new conditions the future of the corporation is much more assured than it was under the old.

The stock market during the week was reactionary in tone, pulp and paper stocks leading in the downward movement. For long these stocks held their own, but the announcement of a substantial cut in the price of newsprint, the best reports coming now possibly from Ontario. From the west, however, the indications are decidedly better than they were ten days ago.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Sterling 23.87½ 23.85½ 23.85½
Francs (French) 0.714 0.710 0.710
Francs (Belgian) 0.749½ 0.745 0.745
Francs (Swiss) 1.860 1.860 1.860
Lire 0.0648 0.065 0.065
Guilder 2.474 2.470 2.470
German marks 0.159 0.157 0.157
Canadian dollar 0.711 0.711 0.711
Argentine pesos 3.413 3.500 4.285
Prestas 1.922 1.930 1.923
Swedish kroner 2.225 2.235 2.260
Norwegian kroner 1.670 1.710 2.680
Danish kroner 1.750 1.780 2.680

RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT
LONDON, England.—The output of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in January was 46,956 fine ounces, valued at \$233,794. In December the output was 37,377 fine ounces, with a value of \$272,470.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST SALES AGENTS
Active, dependable selling organization, established six years covering jobbers, retailers, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana desires additional line of goods to sell in this territory. References furnished and required. Write Robinson-Walker Company, Ltd., 708 Arctic Bldg., Seattle, U.S.A.

Patents For Sale
Patents on following articles for sale outright or royalty. Wonderful machine instrument, Secretary or portable writing desk; Beautiful new toys; Meritoniens; and many other commodities. Values. Demand. Investigate immediately. N. W. RAUBER, 2645 Eighteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Manufacturer's Agent?
TREASURER, with office on Mill St., Boston, can give part of his time as a part-time agent for a Boston office. Address D-78, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

DIVIDENDS

The Safeback Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 32 per share on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record February 21.

The Connecticut Power Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$150 a share on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to holders of record February 20.

Directors of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record February 25 and usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the debenture stock, payable April 25 to stock of record April 10.

The last dividend on common stock, paid December 15, was 4½ per cent, \$2 in cash and \$2.50 in common stock.

Directors of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company have declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common, payable May 2 to stock of record April 30 and of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 2 to stock of record April 20.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.

The Imperial Oil Corporation has ordered a stock distribution of 10 per cent, payable in common stock on May 15 to all holders of record April 30. In addition the company has declared regular monthly cash dividends of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record February 28.

The Dictagraph Products Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The Auto Car Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 10 to stock of record February 28.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 10, preferred April 5 to stock of record March 10.

The directors of the Kennecott Copper Corporation have passed the dividend on the stock. "Owing to the extremely light demand for copper," said Stephen Birch, president of the company, "and the consequent inability to dispose of its product the directors of the Kennecott Copper Corporation believed the best interests of the Kennecott Copper Corporation are being served by passing the disbursements for the current quarter."

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY REPORT
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Earnings on the common stock of the American Woolen Company for the year ending December 31, 1920, were equal to \$4.56 a share on the \$40,000,000 stock. This compares with \$4.89 in 1919 and \$21.36 in 1918.

Comparative statements for 1919 and 1920 follow:

	1920	1919
Net profits	\$4,355,359	\$15,512,414
Pro div	2,800,000	2,800,000
Balance	4,055,259	12,712,414
Com divs	1,983,323	3,200,000
Balance	2,071,936	9,512,414
Deprec	2,238,404	2,732,814
Deficit	156,478	\$779,803
Sur adjst	2,567,053	14,000,000
TI deficit	2,723,531	\$20,279,808
Res for inv	19,724,523	1,000,000
Deficit	2,723,531	\$19,279,803
Inventory res	2,233,331	1,029,803
Prev sur	34,232,263	19,724,523
TI surplus	31,508,732	31,754,425

*Surplus.
NEW YORK, New York.—Comparative firmness was displayed by representative issues in the stock market yesterday, despite some reactions and rallies. Losses were retrieved and some gains were established toward the close. Atlantic Gulf, Crucible Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, General Asphalt and prominent rails made notable recoveries. Call money was easier, with high at 7 and low at 6. Sales totaled 493,200 shares.

The close was steady. Atlantic Gulf 46, up 4; Baldwin 90½, up 1½; Steel 81½, up ¼; Mexican Petroleum 158, up 1½; General Asphalt 58½, up ½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
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Francs (Belgian) 0.749½ 0.745 0.745
Francs (Swiss) 1.860 1.860 1.860
Lire 0.0648 0.065 0.065
Guilder 2.474 2.470 2.470
German marks 0.159 0.157 0.157
Canadian dollar 0.711 0.711 0.711
Argentine pesos 3.413 3.500 4.285
Prestas 1.922 1.930 1.923
Swedish kroner 2.225 2.235 2.260
Norwegian kroner 1.670 1.710 2.680
Danish kroner 1.750 1.780 2.680

CHICAGO MARKETS
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Slight upturns were registered in the wheat market yesterday. March opened at 1.69 and closed at 1.68, an advance of 1½ from the previous close. May closed at 1.59½, an advance of 1½ points. Corn also went up slightly. May closing at 70½ and July at 72½. Hogs were quoted at 10 to 15 cents higher, \$10.90 being bid for mostly good quality. Provisions were lower. May lard 14.35, July 12.75, May barley 70, May pork 21.70, May lard 12.35, July lard 12.75, May ribs 11.52, July 12.20.

American Woolen Company (Massachusetts Corporation)
QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS
Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents (\$1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents (\$1.75) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on April 15, 1921,

HOCKEY TONIGHT
AT
NEW BOSTON ARENA
B. A. A. vs. La Tuque (Que.)
SATURDAY NIGHT
Crimson Ramblers vs. La Tuque

LORD ROBERT CECIL SURVEYS POLITICS

British Statesman Declares Himself
Against All Forms of
Class Hatred and the Present
Government Policy in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Robert Cecil, in addressing a meeting of his constituents recently, made an announcement of great significance as to his position in relation to the present Coalition Government. He announced that he resumed complete freedom of political action.

"I was brought up as a Conservative," Lord Robert said, "and, as I understood conservatism, it had a great and important bearing on the questions we were discussing before the war. We stood for resistance to revolution. I still stand for resistance to revolution. We stood for a belief in freedom. My belief in freedom is stronger than it ever was—only I want it to be real freedom, embracing everybody. We stood for justice and courage and consistency in foreign policy. I am sure no foreign policy can be successful without justice, courage and consistency."

Class Disunion Resisted
"Above all," continued Lord Robert, "we stood for resisting all attempts at class hatred and class disunion. I hated class hatred; I loathe it now. In those days the attempt was to excite one section of the population against the landowning class—the squire and parson, as it was called. I resisted it, and I will fight it again tomorrow if it is attempted. But I hate it equally when there is an attempt to excite one class against another class of a different kind. I hear with the greatest impatience the suggestion that all Labor men are Bolsheviks. I think that is a wicked thing to say. Why should we try to put one section of the people against another class in the community? Well, those are the principles by which I still stand. If the government acts on them, I am prepared to support them."

"But at present," said Lord Robert with emphasis, "I would not be dealing fairly and honestly with you if I did not confess, to put it mildly, to the gravest doubts on the subject and say that as far as I am concerned I resume my complete freedom of action. I am still a Conservative, but I am an Independent Conservative. I still believe in the great causes which I have always had at heart and I am still ready to work with those, wherever they come from, who are prepared to support those causes."

Reprisals Denounced
"I still think that at home the great things are confidence and security, freedom and justice, and the supremacy of the law, whether against reprisals in Ireland or direct action in England—the union of all classes at home, and cooperation between all nations abroad. Those are the principles by which I believe we have the greatest chance of restoring prosperity and peace, not only to this country, but to the world, and with your support I will continue to defend and maintain those principles in Parliament in the future, as I have, I hope, done in the past."

Regarding the question of nationalization, Lord Robert said that though the government was vehemently opposed to nationalization, yet in one direction after another they seemed to be providing for state management or control. He was altogether against the whole of that policy. He thought the path of safety lay in getting rid of the state in all these matters. What was wanted was not more state control and management but greater freedom—real freedom—in industry.

The Right of the Worker
"What do I mean by real freedom?" Lord Robert asked. "I mean freedom for everybody—freedom for the workman as much as freedom for the employer. I think the great thing we have to do in industry—and I am afraid there are some here who won't quite agree with me—if you want to create a really sound condition of industry, I am satisfied you must recognize the right of the workman to a share in the management of the industry. I am satisfied you will never get on until employers and employees get into agreement on that main principle. How it is to be done—how far legislation can help it, and how far you must rely on administration, and how far you can rely on the good sense and good feeling of the parties immediately concerned, I do not say. But that great principle is essential to real freedom in industry and essential to any really permanent peace between Capital and Labor."

Lord Robert, passing to what he alluded to as "that most tragic subject"—Ireland—reviewed the course of Irish affairs since the armistice. "Now I come to a very difficult subject, because it is a subject on which I feel very strongly indeed, and I am bound to tell you what I think. What happened after the long period of ineffective action, or inaction? A new policy was developed in Ireland. It was called the policy of reprisals. Where a crime was committed in Ireland, or sometimes where only a crime was suspected, armed forces were allowed to go and do pretty much anything they liked by way of reprisals. They burned houses, I am afraid they looted property, and I am afraid they shot people without any great certainty if they were shooting the guilty."

Reprisals "Wicked Act"
"I think that is a most deplorable thing. Believe me, it is not that I have any sympathy with crime in Ireland or with criminals or Sinn Féinners. I have none. But nothing is more terrible than to allow unauthorized violence—uncontrolled violence—

to be carried out by way of revenge, even in an enemy's country, much less in a part of your own dominion by the armed forces of the Crown. It might be said that the government was not responsible for the reprisals. I am afraid I cannot agree," said Lord Robert. "I am afraid the evidence—at least, so it seems to me—is overwhelming that some time in the summer of 1919, about June or July, leading members of the government, if they did not authorize, deliberately winked at the policy of reprisals. That has been very definitely and clearly charged against the government over and over again, and they have never denied it. They have always refused any inquiry into the circumstances, and I am afraid they must be held responsible for it."

He was told that the policy of reprisals was succeeding—that it was putting a stop to crime. He did not know upon what evidence that statement was made. There might have been success of a kind, he said, but at what a cost! "I know," Lord Robert said, "what is thought of this policy outside this country. I have met foreigners who have spoken about it. I know what is thought by thousands and millions of my fellow-countrymen about it. Believe me, a government cannot do that kind of thing and not pay for it afterward. Somehow, in one way or another—this country will bitterly regret those months in which this terrible policy was allowed to be carried out."

Lord Robert said he feared that the effect of all these things—crime on one side and folly on the other—had been to make any real permanent settlement on the Irish question at this moment quite impossible.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR IN DISAGREEMENT

Party Resents Conciliatory Attitude of Mr. Storey, a Labor Premier, Toward the Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A critical situation recently developed in the Australian Labor Party, which is now in power in this state, a clash occurring between Labor in Parliament and Labor outside. The dispute arose before Mr. Storey left for London.

The executive of the party, consisting of men who are not in Parliament, is charged with the duty of indorsing the selection of candidates chosen by the local Labor leagues, and it considers itself entitled to exercise control over them after they are elected. The more militant members are indignant at the conciliatory attitude of Mr. Storey, the State Premier, toward the Legislative Council and the financial institutions. They consider that he should "take" the money he needs instead of making an attempt to borrow in London, that he should make new appointments to the council (which is a nominee chamber) and that, instead of going to London and proroguing Parliament for six months or more, he should call it together almost immediately to secure the enactment of Labor measures.

Disatisfaction came to a head when the executive summoned Mr. Storey before them, in order to impress their views upon him. Discussion proceeded for many hours, and was adjourned till the following day, when it was again continued. Nothing definite was allowed to transpire, but it was understood, at the close of these meetings that both parties were firm in their attitude and that another conference would be held. The conference succeeded in securing the appointment of Alderman Lambert, its own president, as Lord Mayor of Sydney, and was itself entitled to dictate to the government.

State Premier Explains

Meanwhile a meeting to bid farewell to Mr. Storey and Miss Storey was arranged at Balmain, the constituency which Mr. Storey represents. He was presented with an illuminated address and his wife and daughter also received gifts. Mr. Storey took occasion to give his own view of the situation in the following characteristic utterance, as reported by the morning press.

"Now that I am on the eve of my departure, the papers are asking, 'Will Mr. Storey go to England?' I say, 'Yes, if God spares me.' The papers ask, 'Will Mr. Storey be deposed?' My answer is, 'No; he will not be deposed.'"

"My party, 44 strong, is behind me. Never did a man have a more loyal and solid party behind him. They differ from me, but that was an Australian way of showing appreciation. It will be a bad day when people cease to have independent opinions of their own."

"I have indeed been told that Parliament should not be closed for six months. I have said the same myself in the past, because I thought that the recess meant a holiday. I know now that that is not so. I ought not to condemn others for doing what I have done myself. I know that at the proper time they will be behind me."

Some Considerations

"Many of my friends are anxious for membership in the Legislative Council and I am anxious to appoint them. There are other persons to consider, however. The Governor is one of them. He is a dear old gentleman, but not always anxious to give us all we want. Some friend said the other day, 'If the Governor doesn't do what you want, fire him.' I replied that we might get a worse one. My friend said, 'Fire him, too.' I pointed out that it was the King who appointed the governors. My friend was still ready with a remedy: 'Fire him, too.'"

The view of the executive as expressed in the Labor News, which is the property of the party, is that the times are too critical to permit of a long recess.

THEATERS

Albert Phillips and Grant on the Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In preparing my impression of Grant for the stage, my first concern was to achieve a composite portrait, a sort of compromise between the Grant of the time of the close of the Civil War and the Grant that was known to the older generation as a retired President of the United States. To put before an audience a faithful picture of the slender brown-haired general as the soldiers who fought under him in the "Wilderness" saw him would be to disappoint those whose mental portrait—a vague portrait to be sure, but still a portrait—of the full-figured statesman as he appeared to residents of New York after he returned from his world tour and prepared to go into business.

Albert Phillips, who acts the rôle of Grant in "Abraham Lincoln," was talking with a caller one evening recently at the Hollis Street Theater while making up for his appearance in the fourth and fifth episodes of John Drinkwater's play.

"Being of medium height, I have always been under something of a handicap in my stage work; but now it would seem that I have always been waiting to play this part. So I have all but forgotten how regretfully I have been put to extra expense in the way of special tailoring and shoes to give seeming as well as actual increase to my stature. But apart from the aids of the bootmaker and the tailor the player has in himself the best means of appearing to be of good height—size of the chest and head. By means of this magnificent presence, James O'Neill seemed to an audience to be six feet tall, whereas he really was three inches short of that."

Mr. Phillips had been putting on a beard and carefully arranging his hair. One could see the face of Grant developing, though very slowly, as the image comes gradually out on a photograph plate in the chemical bath that follows the exposure in the camera. Mr. Phillips did not hurry his work; yet there were few times during a full hour that he paused in his rubbings, his stippings and his brush work about the cheeks and forehead and eyes. His own eyes are brown and the necessity of getting a gray effect under his brows takes a great deal of the time consumed in making up.

"Nearly six hundred times I have made up for this part. It may interest you to know that I hope to make up for it 600 times more—not in this play only, but in a drama written for me by Edward E. Rose. I asked him one day at the Lambs to write me a Grant play and he responded with something very like an uninterested 'Humph!' One matinee he came to see Mr. Drinkwater's play, and after the performance he came around and said, 'You're on. I'll do it.' He put aside a great deal of important work he had on hand to study the times and character of Grant. As soon as he had his material he went ahead with the play, and it is now under consideration by several producers. This play will follow Grant from the time of his return from the Mexican War to his recovery from his Wall Street failure through the writing of the Memoirs for the benefit of his family. That final spurt of winning \$200,000 by his own exertions, after being thrown into bankruptcy through no fault of his own, is characteristic of Grant's whole career. Over and over again he did great things. The odd little man did great things."

"When Mr. Harris invited me to consider the rôle of Grant I lost no time in accepting the part, although I am required to be on the stage only 16 minutes. Despite the few speeches uttered, Mr. Drinkwater has characterized Grant completely. And then there is Grant's late appearance in the story, just when the audience is ready for a new note, a new face. The effect is to give a new impetus to the story. Many times Gilbert in writing his libretto delayed the entrance of an important character, undoubtedly for this very purpose of giving a fresh push to the entertainment. The entrance point of Grant in 'Abraham Lincoln' is very like that favored place on the vaudeville theater bill, a point somewhere about two-thirds through the entertainment."

"I think William Harris Jr. deserves a good deal of praise for putting on the American production of 'Abraham Lincoln.' It is no secret of the profession that many men wise in the theater shook their heads over the chance that a play so unconventional in plan, and written by an Englishman, would satisfy American playgoers. In the end Mr. Harris put on the play because he thought it worth doing, because he felt that it ought to be done. It is this inclination in Mr. Harris' producing activities, and his refusal to follow other producers like a sheep, that mark him, in my opinion, as the artistic successor of Charles Frohman."

Mr. Phillips spoke at some length about the elements of opportunity in a player's career, how many a talented actor and actress is still hovering on the outskirts of Broadway awaiting the recognition of the ability they know to be theirs, but which has never had an altogether favorable hearing. After waiting 20 years and more, Mr. Phillips said, he had received recognition twice within a year. In "The Cop" and in "Abraham Lincoln," in both instances the play went into New York under the most favorable conditions, and in each case a performance was given before an audience made up wholly of players and managers before the first month of the engagement had passed.

REED COLLEGE PRESIDENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon.—Dr. Richard Frederick Scholz, professor of history at the University of Washington, has

been elected president of Reed College, a small liberal arts institution in the city of Portland. Dr. Scholz, who has been at the University of Washington for many years, is a member of the faculty of the University of Washington, and has been a member of the faculty of the University of Washington for many years.

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Just been elected as the new president of Reed College, this city, according to announcement made by the board of regents of the college. Dr. Scholz will come here on April 1 to take up his new duties. He succeeds William Trufant Foster, the first president of the college, who resigned more than a year ago.

DENTAL CLINICS IN OREGON OPPOSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon.—Five dental clinics are operating in the public schools here according to information gained by The Public School Protective League. These clinics are operated by the Junior Red Cross and in the elementary schools the children have raised the sum of \$3600 to defray the expenses of these clinics, and the Portland Chapter of the organization has supplied the sum of \$1600.

In the February issue of The News Bulletin, the Public School Protective League's monthly paper, is an article on "The Dental Clinic," which states the situation pretty aptly.

"Not only do the children have to submit to an examination by the Board of Health, but now the Junior Red Cross has taken the liberty upon itself of conducting a dental clinic for the benefit (?) of the school children. Just why the Junior Red Cross should have been given permission to invade the public schools and examine the children is not easily comprehended by thinking people. It is not an educational movement and their services are not solicited by the public, therefore it would seem that it is entirely out of place in the public schools. The sponsors for these clinics would have us believe that their intentions are purely philanthropic, but there is already a clinic kept up by the public for the benefit of those who are unable to pay for dental work."

"If we calmly sit by and let the dental clinic go unchallenged, how long will it be before we will have to accept opticians, nerve specialists, dietitians, nose and throat specialists, etc., as a part of our school system, and how much time will the pupils have for education?"

ARMISTICE INQUIRY CHECKED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Charges of needless sacrifice of the lives of American soldiers on Armistice Day were stricken from a subcommittee report yesterday by the House War Investigation Committee, after three hours' debate. Royal C. Johnson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, author of the subcommittee report, fought to retain the charges, and when unsuccessful, changed his vote to pave the way for reconsideration and final action today. One Republican member of the full committee was absent yesterday.

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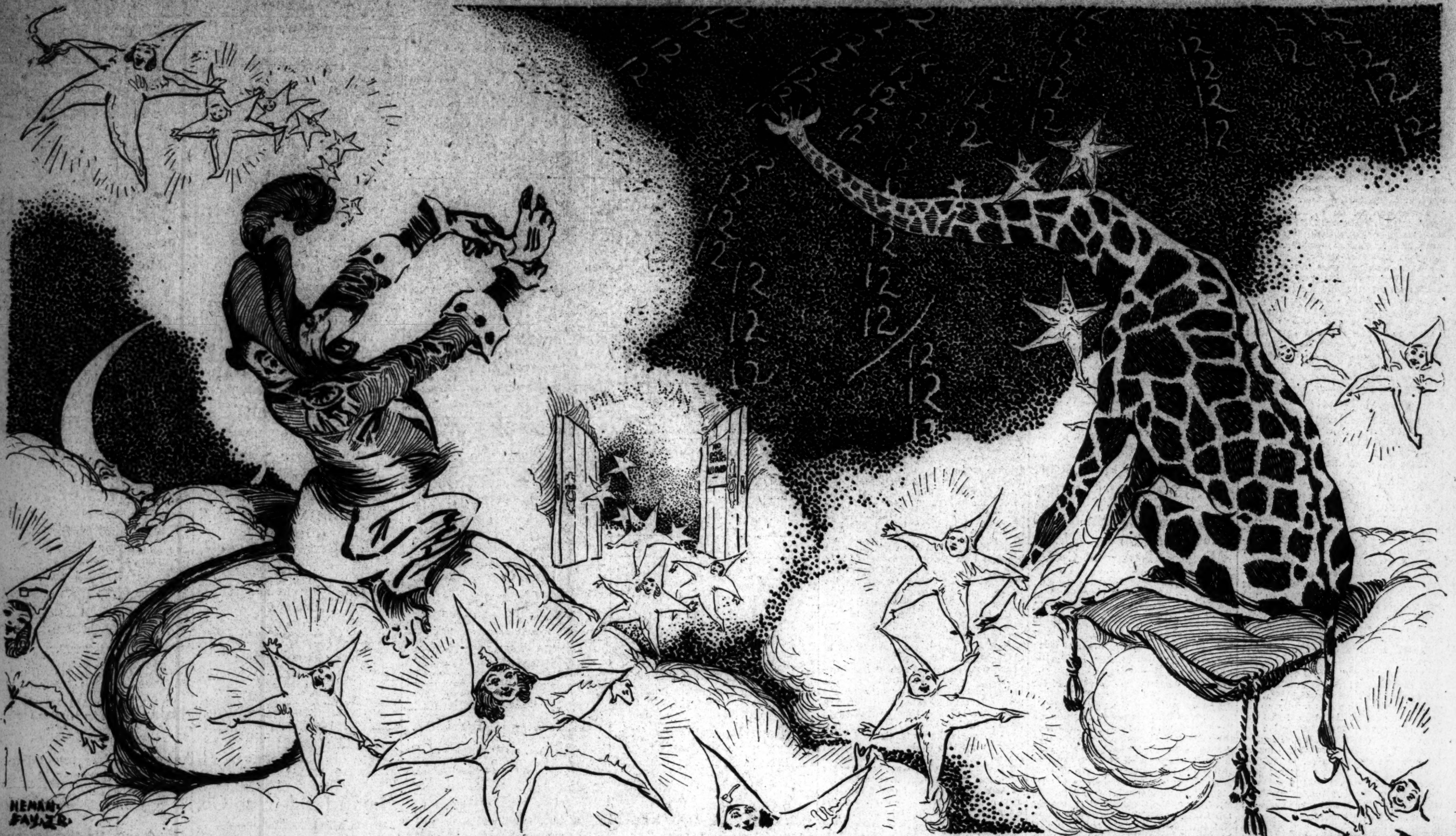
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"So Giraffe kept putting down 12s without end"

St. James's Palace
Long Ago

Have you ever wondered, as you have been walking through a great city, or even just the biggest town you know, what it must have been like before there were any houses there at all? What the great street, now so busy with motor cars and what not running about and crowds of people, was like when it was just a quiet country lane, maybe?

Well, in London it always seems to me specially interesting to wonder about such things, because London is not only so big, but it is so old. Take, for instance, the old Palace of St. James's, which, for hundreds of years, has been one of the homes of the kings of England. Today it stands in one of the busiest parts of London. Thousands of taxicabs and motor cars and great crowds of people pass by its old gateway every day. And yet, when it was first built, about 400 years ago, it was quite out in the country. There was scarcely anything about it but green fields and woods, full of rabbits and deer and all manner of birds.

St. James's Palace was built by Henry VIII, and one writer tells us how Henry delighted, one May Day morning, to ride forth at daybreak from the gates of the palace to go a-maying. With a train of courtiers, all early dressed in white and silver, he would make his way into the woods, about Kensington and Hampstead, and, later on in the day, all would return to the palace again, laden with boughs of hawthorn and, no doubt, all manner of greenery. Now there are, of course, just houses, houses, almost all round about. Not quite, however, for in the beautiful little park called St. James's Park, at the back of St. James's Palace, the grass is green, and the trees are shady, and the birds sing gayly on a summer morning.

House-Hunting

When I looked out of my window this morning, the tall old elm was dressed in a wonderful coat of silver spangles, glittering and glowing in the sunlight till he fairly seemed to shake with the joy of it. Even the tiny bluebird house, fastened under one of his branches, had a silver roof with dripping silver spangles. But what do you think? Mr. and Mrs. House Sparrow had taken off the stern windows and were busily rushing out and in, examining all the rooms, chattering so loudly that I think that that was what awakened me.

Now I happened to know that Mr. and Mrs. Bluebird were very particular to close up their little house last fall before they went south, so that the Canadian winds could not disturb anything. So I listened, and this is what I imagined I heard Mr. Sparrow say as he loosened his close, black muffler and settled his furry, black

cap with its gray earlaps, a little more closely.

"See, dear, what a cozy little house this is! I think we had better move right in. Houses are so scarce this year that we must settle quickly and put things in order before the other families come north."

"But," said Mrs. Sparrow, drawing her soft gray cloak, with its brown hood and cape, tightly about her, as she peered over the front door, "this sign says 'Bluebird House' and that must mean the Bluebird family have taken it."

"Oh," said Mr. Sparrow, "the bluebirds do not return until April, and this is only the middle of February. It would be very cozy in the shelter of this big trunk when the March winds are blowing."

"Yes," said Mrs. Sparrow, "but that would mean moving again in April, and that is such a trial."

"Well," said Mr. Sparrow, "the bluebirds do not easily find some other place. Why bother any more for the present? We can settle that when they come," and he puffed out his feathers and looked very bold.

"No," said Mrs. Sparrow, "I think it would be wiser to find a house of our own. Besides here comes Lady-of-the-House with hammer and nails. You know she told us last year we must not fuss over her little bird-tenant houses, as there was room for all the bird families in their right places. Let's fly away quickly. We have wasted too much time now."

Mr. Sparrow chattered and scolded but followed his busy wife to the top of the garage and joined her in noisy good-mornings to me. I scattered a few crumbs and went on to nail up Bluebird House again.

The Indoor Garden

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Upon the curtains by my bed
Are climbing roses, pink and red.
And little blue birds that look at me
From their perch on twigs of a cherry tree.

And on my walls are flowers too
Pink, and mauve, and white, and blue.
My carpet is a pretty green—
Greener grass was never seen.

So sometimes when I open my eyes
Long before the time to rise,
I play that it is summer, though
Outside the house are frost and snow.
I wave my curtains in and out
Till the blue birds seem to hop about,
And I chirp like birds.

Or hum like bees,
And pretend I'm sitting under trees.

For oh, I love the summer hours
And birds and butterflies and flowers.
Of course I know the frost and snow
Must have their turn before they go.
Helping to make the flowers grow.

But I shall be glad when they are gone
And spring and summer days come on.
Until they do I can often play
Pretending it is a summer day
In my little indoor garden.

The Adventures of
Diggeldy Dan

In Which Monkey All but Counts the Stars

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Steadily, steadily southward, all through the night flew Captain Strongbeak with Monkey perched on his back. And yet "perched" did not always describe the passenger's posture. For there were whole hours when he lay fast, fast asleep.

Naturally enough, Monkey had not wished to slip into Slumberland at all. Indeed, once the menagerie tent was left behind and the sights of the great world had begun to come into view, he firmly resolved not to again close his eyes until he was once more at home.

There was much to help him keep this resolution. There were the fascinating lights that twinkled and blinked in the towns over which they passed. Some (so it seemed to Monkey) actually winked as if at one another—quite as though they knew what an important personage was passing overhead. Between the towns were dark stretches of meadow lands, fields or of woods, though these were often crossed and recrossed and so done into queer patterns by roads that had all the appearance of broad ribbons. Now and then Monkey could make out some one walking or riding along one of these ribbons. It was noticeable that those who went through the woods would about much more than did those who followed the roads that passed through the fields or the meadows. And Monkey wondered why this was so—why the ribbons-in-the-woods were not as straight as those that lay in the open places.

Raising his eyes from the sights below, his gaze passed beyond Captain Strongbeak's head to fall upon the dark, flying outline of Crow. How swiftly he flew and with what assurance and how very, very straight! That was most noticeable of all—the directness with which the silken-coated pilot laid his course into the gathering dusk.

"How straight he flies," admired Monkey aloud.

"What's that you are saying?" inquired the skipper, turning his head just a jot to the left.

"I was thinking of Crow," Monkey answered. "I was just remarking how very straight he goes."

"Oh, yes indeed," assented Captain Strongbeak. "It's a saying, you know: 'As straight as the crow flies.' People often quote it when they wish to describe the very shortest distance between two points."

"But they don't make all their roads as short as they might, do they?" observed Monkey, once more thinking of the ribbons-in-the-woods. "Because they just look at those below. I never saw anything so all twisted up. I wonder what for do they make them that way?"

"Why, that's so as to be surprised," answered the skipper.

"To be what?" asked his passenger.

"Surprised, of course. You see surprises are no end of fun and especially when one comes upon them in the woods. But they simply won't be 'come upon' if the road is too straight. It is coming around a bend and suddenly seeing something or somebody that you hadn't so much as dreamed of seeing—that well, that makes a surprise a surprise."

"Oh!" said Monkey, which is always a good word to use when one isn't entirely certain that one understands what is being told.

"Look straight below us," directed the skipper, as he continued to explain. "Do you see the boy who is jogging along on the gray horse? He is just about to begin to round that sharpest turn in the road. Now look at what is just around the nose of the curve."

"There's a zebra without any stripes!" broke in Monkey.

"That's what people call a donkey," went on Captain Strongbeak quite as if there had been no interruption. "And a stubborn one at that! I'll warrant you," he added as he flew a bit lower, "for I can make out two men pulling at his halter and another trying to push him along from behind."

"See! They are all cross-wise of the road!" exclaimed Monkey, laughing aloud at the sight. "Nothing can get past them unless the donkey will move on."

"Not even the boy on the gray horse," said Captain Strongbeak. "And that is why he will have a surprise. In a minute more he will have made the turn in the road and come plump into the donkey."

"Oh!" said Monkey. "And then?"

"Well, fair to middling," answered the skipper. "You see there are big surprises and little surprises and medium-sized surprises. I should call this just a medium-sized one."

"Oh!" said Monkey for the third time. He should like to have seen just how the boy acted when he first saw the donkey; but by this time the eagle's pace had carried them over another part of the woods.

Then, too, darkness had now begun to settle down and to shut out the trees and the ribbon-roads and the fields. So, as they grew more indistinct, Monkey stretched himself out on the Captain's back, crossed his knees, placed his paws behind his head and gazed into the heavens.

There were thousands of stars to claim his attention—why it might even have been there were thousands of thousands! Just how many thousands? wondered Monkey. And very suddenly he decided that this was a most important question. He marveled at no one ever having thought of it before. And thereupon his mind was made up—completely made up. He, Monkey, would count them. And it was while he was counting the stars that he fell asleep.

Now Monkey slept with great sound-

ness. And yet he dreamed. He dreamed that, to make his task the easier, all the stars had left their usual places and crowded into the Milky way. At one end of the way was a door and out through this door the stars passed, two by two, and as they did so, each pair made a most profound bow and was duly counted. And each time Monkey got to "15," Giraffe—who had, in some mysterious way joined him—would write 12 with his chalk on the face of the sky. Giraffe wrote down "12" because, you see, when Monkey counted he always finished with—

"nine, ten, eleven, fifteen."

And when anyone persists in counting up to 11 and then say "15" the total just has to be 12. Monkey had always counted that way. It was as "high" as he could go.

So Giraffe, with the chalk between his lips, kept putting down 12s without end. He put down so very many that the whole face of the night-sky became simply covered with column after column of them. Now, at first this was all very well for the stars having gone to the Milky way, the sky was entirely clear. But as they came out of the door and were counted they quite naturally sought to return to their stations. And when they did, many found their places covered over by strange looking 12s or the pale-tails of 2s. Thus there was some pushing and shoving and that put Giraffe's otherwise splendidly straight columns somewhat askew. Still, he kept writing down 12s until, finally, there came a time when Monkey counted to "eight" and then stopped.

"Guess that must be all of them," he shouted, looking up at Giraffe. "Still, I will have a look."

So he went to the door that opened off the end of the Milky way and thrust his head inside.

"All out in there?" he cried.

"Everybody out?"

Thrice he repeated his shout. But there was no reply. And so Giraffe wrote 3 beneath the last 12, drew a line under it and began to add up the miles of figures. Of course he still had the chalk in his mouth and as he "ran" the figures, quite as you must have at one time or another seen a bookkeeper follow a column with the tip of a pencil—as he "ran" the figures, Giraffe's long neck seemed to stretch up and up and up as he ascended to the tops of the columns and to fold back into place for all the world like a telescope as he peered the bottoms of them. But, by and by, he had added every single one of the millions upon millions of 12s, plus the 3, and then, planting his front feet well apart, he proceeded, with a great flourish, to set down the figure that was to tell just exactly how many stars there were in the sky.

O, wonderful moment!

And to think that he, Monkey, was the one who had thought out this twice-splendid plan! Soon the grand total would be known. He leaned for-

ward, expectantly, and with great eagerness. He could tell that there were to be many figures for Giraffe began far to the left. Ah! Now he was writing!

And then—"Snap!" went the chalk! Down, down it fell!

"Hey! Stop it! Stop it!" cried Monkey.

Giraffe's head dove after it but missed.

The last pair of stars to pass through the door out of the Milky way were just crossing the sky under-

neath.

"Catch it! Catch it!" Monkey called to them. "The chalk—the chalk. It's falling right past you!"

But they gave no heed.

"Please, please!" shouted Monkey lustily, while his arms waved about. "Stop it! Somebody stop it!"

"Stop what?" demanded a voice that came from nowhere in particular and yet seemed to be right at his ear.

"Why the chalk. There, can't you see it whizzing down and down—"

"Chalk. What chalk? Here, here; wake up Monkey! Why you're dream-

ing!"

"Of course he is," added a second voice, while its owner shook him by the shoulder.

And the next second Monkey opened his eyes to find himself on the skipper's broad back with Crow perched close beside him.

"Where's Giraffe?" he asked as he sat up with a start. "And all the 12s and everything? Why, I say, it's not right at all. It must be morning!" And then, finally awake, he told his friends the curious dream.

Even as Monkey talked his eyes were busy taking in the scenes that had been reached while he slept. The skipper was now flying at a much greater height than before. Dawn-time had come to whisper that the day was not far away and so the traveler could see for many miles in every direction. The earth wore an odd pattern on its face—a pattern made by barren stretches that were sharply outlined with little trees and shrubs that joined hands with larger trees and bigger shrubs as they drew back from the waste places. Monkey could not tell just where the pattern began nor where it came to an end; but he could see that it formed what looked like a vast outstretched hand.

"And now we are directly over what I call the 'thumb' of the desert," Captain Strongbeak was saying a few minutes later. "It is here we will find—Ah! If I am not mistaken I can even now see the great tree that stands near the windmill-well. It is the tree, isn't it, Crow?"

"Of course it is," cried Crow. "I'd know it among hundreds."

Even Monkey could see it now—a tall, dignified looking tree, standing quite alone, its gray-green leaves contrasting with the white sands out of which it sprang. Soon they were almost over it. And then, changing his course, the Captain, led by Crow, started downward.

Tapestry

"Daddy, Mother took me shopping today and we saw some lovely tapestries in the shop windows on the avenue. Can you tell me a story to-night about tapestry? They are so very pretty and must be made very carefully I should think."

"Yes, I can tell you a story about tapestry if you think you will like it. It is very interesting, but it seems strange for you to ask. The art of weaving tapestry was known to the Greeks as early as Homer's time and to the Egyptians much earlier. Much rivalry was demonstrated between the Greeks and the Lydians in the art of weaving tapestry. The art was introduced from the East into Italy and France in about the ninth century, and into England in the reign of Henry VIII. The finest tapestry was made by the Flemings. The best period of tapestry manufacturing was in the fifteenth century."

"How do they make it, Daddy? Do they use needles?" questioned Helen.

"No! Tapestry is a woven fabric in which needles are never used, the threads being carried back and forth by a little French instrument called a broche."

"As tapestry is intended for decorative purposes, it should be hung loosely on the wall and never stretched or framed."

"Daddy, these tapestries we saw to-day looked just like pictures, like big paintings."

"Yes. As early as the sixteenth century tapestry weavers began to imitate the paintings of great masters, reproducing even portraits with the skill scarcely excelled by the originals, some of those at the Louvre being easily mistaken for oil paintings. The artists of tapestries did not confine themselves, though, to imitations but made some very wonderful pictures of mythology, of the works of the poets and romancers. May I ask you, Miss Question Box, if you have any more questions?"

"Oh yes, Daddy, you forgot to tell me, if there are any of the old tapestries still in this world."

"Oh, to be sure. I did forget that! Yes, some masterly creations are still preserved, having lost very little of their original beauty so carefully were they made. Some of the most splendid collections are in the museums in Paris, Madrid, Florence, and Vienna."

"Thank you, Daddy; now I guess it's time for me to go upstairs," laughed Helen as she said good-night to her daddy, and slid off the big sofa.

Star Flowers

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The sky is all alive with stars.
Just like a high-boughed tree,
Hung thick with little golden flowers
That bloom for you and me.

We cannot pick the blossoms off,
Or hold them in the hand;
The sky-tree is no' ours alone—
It blooms in every land.

THE HOME FORUM

The Indus Valley

The river of the Indus Valley joins the Indus through a deep gorge, along which no path runs. I know not by what route the new highway has been engineered. In our time one had to climb over a shoulder ten thousand feet high, whence a rapid descent led down to the main valley. This shoulder is called the Hata Pir. The view from it, to one coming into the world of the great mountains for the first time, was an overwhelming revelation. It would be easy here to quote the description written on the spot, but I am now concerned with subjective emotions as memory holds them, not with objective facts. The Hata Pir was one of the culminating stations in my Pilgrimage of Romance.

There, as in Egypt, as at Lahor, a new world of wonder was opened for me. I looked in at the gate through which the onward way was to lead, and the sight beheld was astounding and glorious. The desert and the mountains I already loved were here united, and on a scale vastly stupendous. Thus far the mountains we had passed had been seen with eyes that did not comprehend their scale, but here the enormity of things was unmistakable. . . . Turning round to the left I could look into the Indus gorge of Chillas, the deepest cañon in the world, twenty-four thousand feet in depth from the crest of Nanga Parbat to the river bank, one steep, unbroken incline of snow and rock. Not this way, however, was the eye caught and riveted, but straight ahead northward, where the Indus Valley came toward me on-end. It was like looking lengthways into the empty hold of a tremendous ship. Below was the flat desert with the Indus' mighty torrent looking from here like a little rill, cutting through the floor. Gigantic cliffs rose on one hand, but-tress beyond buttress of sloping rock on the other. Miles and miles away the valley bent out of sight and great mountains closed in. Two tiny patches of irrigated green demonstrated the barrenness of all else. It was an overwhelming view, and I had come upon it suddenly round a corner. The world had seemed to me a more majestic place ever since. Moreover, this was no landscape of the moon, but one long associated with man. The track we had been following in of extreme antiquity. It must have been traversed by ancient invaders coming down from the north time after time, by Buddhist pilgrims, by followers of Islam with faces set toward Mecca, by merchants and travellers from earliest days. This they also had beheld. In wonder and reverence I drank in the vision. Of all the sights beheld in Asia, this comes back oftentimes to me and remains most vivid. "Mountain Memories," Sir Martin Conway.

Have Mercy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
To have mercy is to be compassionate in a scientific sense. The object of this mercy may seem unworthy of it as far as human testimony is concerned. In fact the meaning of the word mercy implies that the recipient appears to be undeserving and therefore stands in need of favor. To have mercy is an act of clemency; it means to give a reward and to be willing to spare those who have exposed themselves to punishment. For this reason the student of Christian metaphysics may be puzzled at times to account for the divine justice and divine mercy of God being exercised at the same time. It is noticeable also that in her writings Mrs. Eddy frequently couples the two together, as when she states, "Radiant with mercy and justice, the sword of Truth gleams afar and indicates the infinite distance between Truth and error, between the material and spiritual,—the unreal and the real." (Science and Health, p. 538).

Having mercy is in the highest sense dispensing justice, for the act of mercy sets aside what is erroneous, material and unreal, and cleaves it from the effect of mercy with the sword of Truth, thus separating evil from man and destroying it. In reality the stroke of divine justice is also the gentle touch of mercy. What Truth designates as unreal falls away and is no more. As Mrs. Eddy states elsewhere in her textbook, "The pardon of divine mercy is the destruction of error." (p. 329). This is the type of mercy Jesus showered so beautifully and effectively upon the sick and sinning, healing by means of it all manner of evil conditions and restoring the spiritual sense of many. Without this scientific mercy there can be no healing and saving in Christian Science practice, so that Jesus' example permeates the works of Christian Science today, carrying forward the golden thread of Christly compassion into modern conditions.

An ever readiness and willingness to spare another a trial by spiritual understanding or to lighten another's burden gives grace to life and brings the crown of rejoicing as the cross fades into the background. To love God is like bowing before the mercy seat and receiving that spiritual strength which masters evil. The misery of the world shows that hardness of heart and stiff-necked, so-called principles have too frequently crowded out mercy. Real pleasure is found in helping others compassionately. The Christly compassion which Christian Science teaches wipes away tears, whether they come from mourning or from physical or mental pain.

Since God favors His children and blesses them with untold blessings, His children follow His example and bestow God-like favors upon one another. Mrs. Eddy says that "The test of all prayer lies in the answer to these questions: Do we love our neighbor better because of this asking? Do we pursue the old selfishness, satisfied with having prayed for something better, though we give no evidence of the sincerity of our requests by living consistently with our prayer? If selfishness has given place to kindness, we shall regard our neighbor unselfishly, and bless them that curse us; but we shall never meet this great duty simply by asking that it may be done." (Science and Health, p. 9.) This describes the real mercy which brings heaven to earth and its way is so easy that little children grasp its meaning readily. Every one likes to have favors bestowed upon them, and if spiritual favors were sought as eagerly as material ones are demanded, there would be less discord on earth. The mistakes of false theology and the custom of the world in insisting upon the reality of evil operates as the height of cruelty upon the suffering, the wayward, and the distraught, for it seeks to doom them irrevocably. Divine mercy and justice set aside the false beliefs about man which persist in their determination to make him the plaything of evil forces. They break through the crust of his apparent unworthiness by proving the essential unreality of all evil as being outside of God's creation and belonging to the nothingness of void and vacuity. While, therefore, the testimony of the senses may condemn the sick and sinning, the pain and punishment, the enlightenment of Truth reveals man as God's expression or manifestation, reflecting His qualities and attributes. His power, wisdom, justice, mercy, intelligence, and love. The sword of Truth, obedient to the divine impulsion of mercy, cuts away the penalty by removing the desire to sin and the fear of it.

This willingness to help, to see the good in others, to return good for evil, to bless and to curse not is the very essence of mercy. The Scriptures often use the word grace to denote this quality. To have mercy is to be gracious. This beautifies human existence by bringing to it a divine attribute. Mercy implies forgiveness, and scientific forgiveness implies the spiritual understanding that in reality the offense was never committed. Hence scientific mercy rises to the acme of its healing power. Not the thought that your adversary is in your power, that he deserves punishment, that the injury he has inflicted is real and lasting and carries with it permanent results; but that in reality man cannot injure man, that his seeming offense cannot have cause or effect and that he is in God's power and not subject to man's code of false suppositions masquerading as laws,—this is the process of right reasoning which

leaves your enemy at the foot of God's mercy seat. This scientific method of administering mercy wipes away the desire for revenge, or the assumption of self-righteousness, and leaves you without an enemy. Having mercy destroys the temptation of prophesying punishments for those who are in need of mercy. It carries out the divine intent. It heals.

Finished Scholars Not Wanted

"Let us keep our colleges and universities true to their function, which is preparatory and not final," writes Henry van Dyke in "Essays in Application." "Let us not ask of them a yearly output of 'finished scholars.' He who can learn no more has not really learned anything. What we want is not finished scholars, but well-equipped learners; minds that can give and take; intellects not cast in a mold, but masters of a method; people who are ready to go forward wisely toward a larger wisdom."

The chief benefit that a good student may get in a good college is not a definite amount of Greek and Latin, mathematics and chemistry, botany and zoology, history and logic, though this in itself is good. But far better is the power to apprehend and distinguish, to weigh evidence and interpret facts, to think clearly, to infer carefully, to imagine vividly. Best of all is a sense of the unity of knowledge, a reverence for the naked truth, a perception of the variety of beauty, a feeling of the significance of literature, and a wider sympathy with the upward-striving, dimly groping, perplexed and dauntless life of man.

"I will not ask whether such a result of college training has any commercial value, whether it enables one to command a larger wage in the marketplace, whether it opens the door to wealth, or fame, or social distinction; nor even whether it increases the chance of winning a place in the red book of Who's Who. These questions are treasurable to the very idea of education, which aims not at a marketable product, but at a vital development. The one thing certain and important is that those who are wisely and liberally disciplined and enlightened in any college enter the school of life with an advantage. They are 'well prepared,' as we say. They are fitted to go on with their education in reason and righteousness and service under the great Master."

"I do not hold with the modern epigram that 'the true university is a library.' Through the vast wilderness of books flows the slender stream of literature, and often there is need of guidance to find and follow it. . . . Nothing is more offensive than the complacent illusion of omniscience begotten in an ignorant person by the haphazard reading of a few volumes of philosophy or science."

There is a certain kind of reading that is little better than an idle habit, a substitute for thought. Of many books it may be said that they are nothing but the echoes of echoing echoes. . . . Never shall I forget the miracle wrought for me by the reading of Milton's Comus by my father in his book-lined study on Brooklyn Heights, and of Cicero's Letters by Professor Packard in the Latin class at old Princeton.

The Greeks learned the alphabet from the Phoenicians. But the Phoenicians used it for contracts, deeds, bills of lading, and accounts; the Greeks for poetry and philosophy. Contracts and accounts, of all kinds, are for filing. Literature is of one kind only, the interpretation of life and nature through the imagination in clear and personal words of power and charm. And this is for reading.

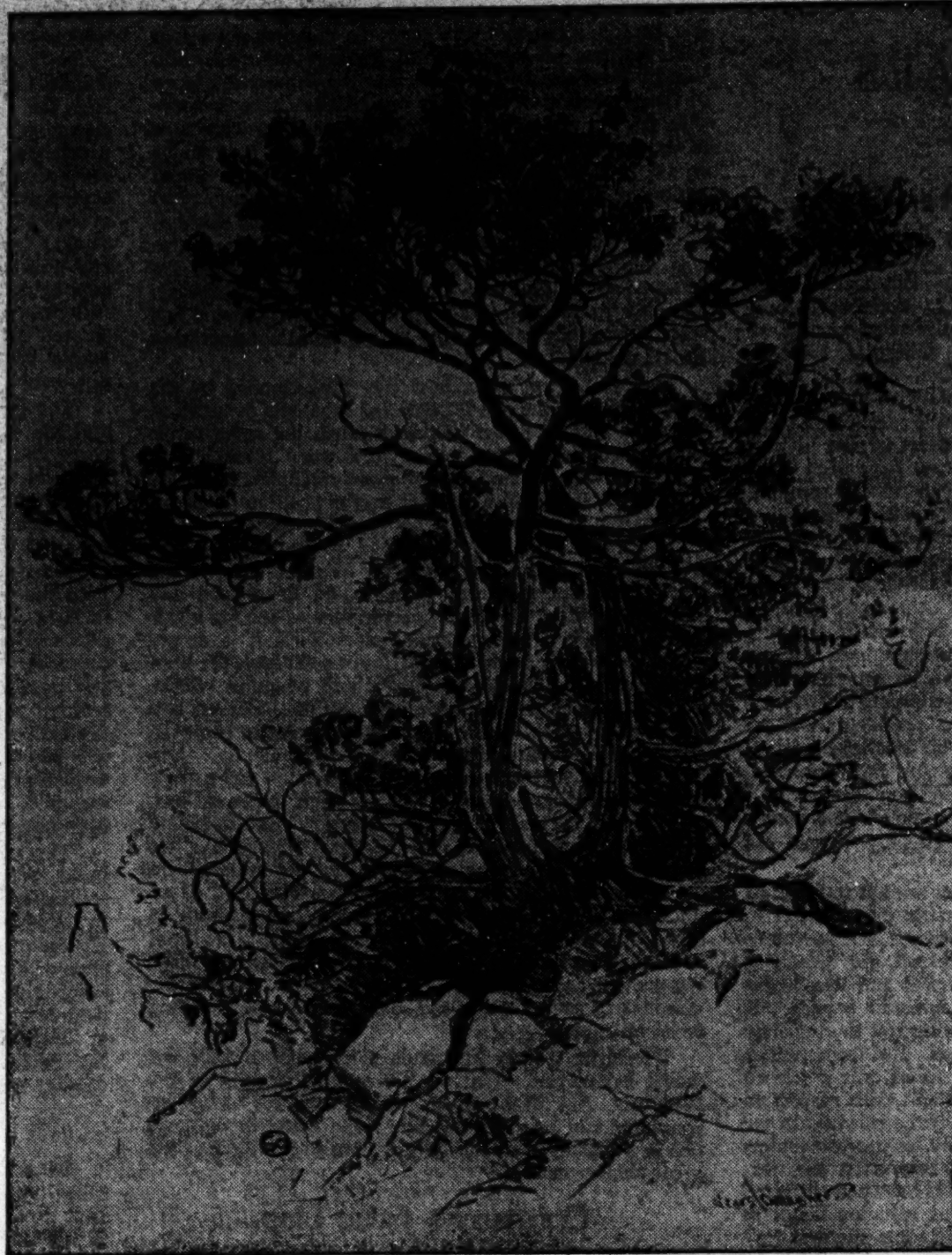
"To get the good of the library in the school of life you must bring into it something better than a mere bookish taste. . . . Never shall I forget the words, beyond the horizon of the printed page, Philp's question to the chamberlain of Ethiopia was crucial: 'Understandest thou what thou readest?'"

"I want books not to pass the time, but to fill it with beautiful thoughts and images, to enlarge my world, to give me new friends. . . . When I read, I wish to go abroad, to hear new messages, to meet new people, to get a fresh point of view, to revisit other ages, to listen to the oracles of Delphi and drink deep of the springs of Parnassus. The only writer who can tell me anything of real value about my familiar environment is the genius who shows me that after all it is not familiar, but strange, wonderful, crowded with secrets unguessed and possibilities unrealized."

essentially a gentleman. I am still somewhat of a quandy about him. I feel that he is essentially strange to me, at any rate; but I am surprised by the sight of him. He is very broad, but, as I have said, not *has*.

imitation shirt-studs. Three studs for the front, a pair of links for the cuffs, with detachable base, in burnished aluminum capable of resisting the action of fire for more than four hours. . . . Then the collar-stud, ornate.

It is an advertisement! He gives the articles to everyone who holds out his two pence, and the buyers examine them as they leave the stage.—From "Crainquille," by Anatole France.



"Old Cedars, Marshfield," from the lithograph by Sears Gallagher

Euclid

Old Euclid drew a circle
On a sand-beach long ago.
He bounded and enclosed it
With angles thus and so.
His set of solemn greybeards
Nodded and argued much
Of arc and of circumference
Diameter and such.
A silent child stood by them
From morning until noon
Because they drew such charming
Round pictures of the moon.
—Vachel Lindsay.

A Bargain in the Rue de Beaujolais

Act I.
Rue de Beaujolais.
Scene I.
The Street-hawker.
(Dressed like a shopkeeper at the Magasins du Louvre, and standing on a stool, a box as big as a small trunk in front of him on a trestle, from which he keeps extracting articles that he as quickly replaces, he is just finishing his patter to the audience that crowds round him. Each time he mentions his firm's name he raises his tall hat.)

... If the firm of Geronimo, Cormandel & Co., which I have the honour to represent in this market-place, has at length decided to make the enormous sacrifices which I have just enumerated to you, it is not for purely humanitarian motives, gentlemen; don't you believe it. It is not the case, and I don't mind telling you so, that the firm of Geronimo, Cormandel & Co. has undertaken to ruin the large shops or even the small tradesmen, as some malicious people would vainly make you believe, by disseminating broadcast slanders that we only have to look full in the face to see sink beneath the ground. No, gentlemen, the firm of Geronimo, Cormandel & Co. has kept its eye on one thing, one thing alone. It is rather an important thing, and I will tell you about it presently. I count on your well-known forbearance, and merely ask a moment's patience. I will profit by it to recapitulate: these six articles may be had by anyone who cares to ask for them; he only has to say the word—a movement, a gesture, a mere wave of the hand, and they are his. These six articles, briefly enumerated, are as follows: First, a pneumatic cane which may be folded up by a mere pressure of the fingers, thus forming an object of small dimensions that will easily slip into an ordinary pocket. This article, in unmatchable metal, has a sale value of three shillings. I don't believe, gentlemen, you can accuse me of exaggeration. Think for one moment of the exorbitant price of labour nowadays. To continue: Secondly, a superb set of

ment with a ravishingly beautiful blue stone, half a turquoise. . . .
Scene II.
A Butcher's Boy
(leaving the crowd, to the Street-hawker.)
You talk enough for two, guv'nor! Street-hawker (with a young fellow). Just wait a bit, my young fellow. . . . Just half a minute. . . . I shall have finished in a tick. I then shall be able to attend to you.
The Butcher's Boy (making a sign). Get up there, you will see Montmartre.
(He goes out.)

Scene III.
The Street-hawker (continuing).
You prefer to retire, young man; permission is given you. To continue: Is it likely, as I was saying, that a small jeweller, satisfied with a ridiculously small profit, could actually make this article under one-and-six? No. You agree? Well, I reckon one shilling, so far. Thirdly, a box of marvellous soap, the "Ocean Soap," of whose wonderful qualities I gave you a conspicuous demonstration a few moments ago; it removes the most obstinate stains, and makes any material look as good as new. Gentlemen, I will not exhaust your powers of appreciation, and without saying any more about it, I offer it to you at the ridiculous figure of two-pence-halfpenny. Fourthly, a box in Norwegian fire-bronzed celluloid, containing fifty pastilles. . . . Worth? What is it worth? A penny halfpenny. . . . Could anything be cheaper? Yes, and I will tell you what. This is the climax. The two remaining articles, the skirt-fastener, napkin-holder, automatic binder-clip, and, finally, the watch-chain, or a lady's necklace, very similar to gold. . . . The price? Nothing. . . . chucked in. No shillings and no pence, which, added to the articles mentioned above, gives us a total of . . . (rapidly) Three shillings for the pneumatic cane, one for the imitation set, two-pence halfpenny for the "Ocean Soap," three-halfpence for the pastilles; four shillings and four pence, which the firm of Geronimo, Cormandel & Co., whom I have the honour to represent here, have authorized me to make you a present of. Yes, I say a present; for I'm not asking four shillings and four pence, nor three, two, or even one shilling—nor even of stpence. I'm merely asking, gentlemen, the non-sensical, the ridiculous, the amazing, the positively absurd sum of . . . (two-pence) the lot (they search their pockets, and for on your return to your homes, as you sit round the table in the light of the lamp when the evening meal is smoking on the board. . . . If, prompted by a feeling of curiosity, and a quite excusable curiosity, gentlemen, you ask yourselves what has led the firm of Geronimo, Cormandel & Co. to do this, stop right there in your investigations. . . . give up trying to understand. . . . You will never suc-

The Invention of Senefelder

Lithography (writing on stone) is a method of reproduction by which a drawing is printed from the surface of a slab of limestone. Aluminum or zinc plates are sometimes used. The process was invented by Alois Senefelder in 1796. Senefelder was born at Prague, Bohemia, on November 6, 1771. It was while living in Munich, making a precarious livelihood by writing plays, that he stumbled upon this method of getting impressions from stone. The great cost of printing his plays led him to try reproducing the copy, written in reverse, on copper by the etching process. He could not afford a separate copper plate for every page, and so was compelled to republish the plate after each printing. The great amount of labour involved in this caused him to experiment with a fine-grained limestone much used in Munich for floor-paving. His first trials were not very successful. The necessity for quickly jotting down the items of a washing list forced him one day to use a stone and some ink made of soap, wax and lamp-black. As he was about to erase this idea came to him to try to get an impression on dampened paper, first treating the surface of the stone with acid. From his success in making prints of this washing list, he worked out the whole process of lithography as used to-day.

The fact that grease and water repel each other is taken advantage of in lithographic printing. The calcareous limestone employed has an equal affinity for water and grease. A drawing is made on this stone with a greased chalk and chemically fixed with a weak solution of nitric acid. After this the surface is moistened and gone over with a roller charged with greasy ink which will adhere only where the lines have been drawn. A print can then be made from the stone by using dampened paper. The artist nowadays seldom works directly on the stone, but makes his drawing on transfer paper. This drawing is transferred to the stone by the printer and reproduced in the usual way. It is generally conceded that this method is as legitimate as working directly on the stone, and it is naturally much more convenient. However, some artists in the medium prefer the stone. Lithographic ink is sometimes employed in place of greased chalk. The stone should have a smooth surface for ink work. The combination of ink and chalk gives an effect that might be compared to Turner's mesopoints for the Liber Studiorum, the ink corresponding to the etched line. Ink may also be employed in the same manner as in a charcoal drawing. . . . As compared with etchings, litho-

Such a Pleasant Cottage

A neat pretty cottage it was, with clipped yew hedges all round the garden, and yews inside too, cut into peacocks and trumpets and teapots, and all kinds of queer shapes. And out of the open door came noise like that of the frogs on the Great-A, when they know that it is going to be scorching hot to-morrow—and how they know that I don't know, and you don't know, and nobody knows.

He came slowly up to the open door, which was all hung round with clematis and roses; and then peeped in, half afraid.

And there sat by the empty fireplace, which was filled with a pot of sweet herbs, the nicest old woman that ever was seen, in her red petticoat, and short dimity bedgown, and clean white cap, with a black silk handkerchief over it, tied under her chin. At her feet sat the grandfather of all the cats; and opposite her sat, on two benches, twelve or fourteen neat rosy chubby little children, learning their chris-cross-row; and gabbie enough they made about it.

Such a pleasant cottage it was, with a shiny clean stone floor, and curious old prints on the walls, and an old black oak sideboard full of bright pewter and brass dishes, and a cuckoo clock in the corner, which began shouting as soon as Tom appeared: not that it was frightened at Tom, but that it was just eleven o'clock.—"Water Babies," Charles Kingsley.

Seen From the Topmost Cliff

Here far away, seen from the topmost cliff,
Filling with purple gloom the vacancies
Between the tutted hills, the sloping
sides
Hang in mid-heaven, and half way
down rare sails,
White as white clouds, floated from
sky to sky.
—Tennyson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1921

EDITORIALS

A President Who Trod on Forces

OBSERVERS will estimate variously the man for whom today is the last in eight years of high service as President of the United States of America. But none of them can estimate him truly who fail to understand that whatever he has done in fulfilling the requirements of his office has been the result of the guiding of his conscience and expressive of an exalted sense of duty. Woodrow Wilson brought high ideals with him into the presidency. He has been true to these ideals as he has conceived them. If he has fallen short of the highest success as Chief Executive, his failures have been those of method and procedure, rather than of fine purpose. Not since Jefferson, perhaps, has there been a man in the White House so imbued with tremendous fervor for democracy. Not since Jefferson, perhaps, has there been one who brought such wide-ranging activities to a more definite focus at the point of making democratic idealism effective in practical freedom for individuals and the mass. Surely not since Jefferson has there been a president who has undertaken to cut his way more relentlessly against the political and economic conventionalities of his time, and not since Jefferson has a president lived to suffer such a penalty for sticking to his idealistic purpose despite the trend of conventional opinion and sentiment. Men and women may impugn Mr. Wilson for having a "single-track mind," but few, indeed, even of his enemies, can be unwilling to concede his high purpose and his honesty.

People of this day and generation are apt to think of the world war as giving peculiar color or direction to Mr. Wilson's conduct of the presidency. Yet so far as his attitude to the office was concerned, the war was merely an incident. It allowed a fuller and deeper expression of his conceptions of presidential service. It imposed upon him a far more searching test than that of an ordinary presidency in peace times. But the activities of President Wilson under the stress of war disclosed essentially the same purposes and ideals with respect to freedom and democracy, although perhaps with deeper fervor, as those that were disclosed by his pre-war undertakings while in office. During the war, after the war, and before the war, his major purposes have been directed toward a common end. Almost like a common factor in them has been the wish to provide, in some slightest way or measure, at least, for the fuller enfranchisement of individuals and groups who felt themselves oppressed as the trend toward organization became gradually more comprehensive and complete. More fully than any other president he has acted on the assumption that publicity can be used as a sovereign remedy for the ills of organization, whether the latter be of a political or an economic nature. These aims were made clear before the war, through his effort and achievement with respect to the economic and financial situation within the United States. Up to that time he was applying his theories only nationally, and he succeeded in making them productive of beneficial advantage to a degree that would doubtless have been more generally noticeable if the war had not come to overtop all lesser considerations. Yet when the war came, Mr. Wilson simply carried these expressions of himself into the wider field wherein he was then called to act. Then, as before, his drive was in the direction of securing a greater measure of free fair play for all oppressed by organized groups, and as the most effective method for achieving this end he constantly sought, in all sorts of situations, to have the facts and operating forces brought out into the open so that everybody might see.

Those who look back upon these times from a later day than ours will probably realize more clearly than do we of the present the definiteness with which the advent of Mr. Wilson demarked an old order from something new. They will not miss the significance of certain unique features of his entrance into the presidency. They may attach more weight than has been attached recently to the fact that Mr. Wilson was originally nominated in a political convention that had expressly abjured any dictation from the money interests that had been proverbially dominant in political conventions theretofore. There was a significance in that situation which cannot be erased by any doubt or controversy as to whether the freedom from control, so declared, was always successfully maintained during Mr. Wilson's term in office. This much can be said at any rate, that the pre-war years of the Wilson régime saw some pretty definite conflicts between the Administration and the financial power then dominant in the country, and that the Administration won some considerable successes in the face of great opposition from that power. The Wilson presidency brought nation-wide relief by reforming the banking system of the country. It made an intelligent readjustment of the tariff. It set in motion activities which have had a notable effect in checking the more drastic kinds of control, as purposed by business combinations. It is something to have made such an impress upon the national situation, even though there has since been a wide reaction. One can hardly undertake to say how far the Wilson program might have been effective to check the autocratic tendencies of business and industry, if the war had not interposed to divert the energies of the Administration into broader fields. The national program was unusual in being rather completely thought out and widely published before Mr. Wilson entered upon his duties in Washington. True to his own theory, with respect to the beneficial effects of publicity, he set forth his views as to the main difficulties involving the business and politics of the United States, in his book, "The New Freedom," of which the first copies appeared between the time of his election and the day of his inauguration. The name of that book became a byword amongst those

who did not sympathize with its pronouncements. But most of the striking phrases of Mr. Wilson's public utterances have become bywords in the same way. And this book sufficed to make clear his conviction on two vital features of governmental dealings with business. One of these was to the effect that the Roosevelt theory of the regulation of trusts by commissions was unworkable, for the reason that the trusts themselves were sure to control the personnel of the commissions that might be set to regulate them. Instead, Mr. Wilson would undertake to insure equality of business opportunity to all. The other conviction was that the people through their government have a right to full knowledge as to how business is carried on and as to what results are achieved by it. Not even the Wilson Administration has been able to establish this program completely, but it has accomplished much in having won general consideration for its potentialities.

Just as a glint of success was thus clouded by the suggestion of failure in the national economic experience, the same sort of effort met with much the same result in the larger field opened by the world war. It can hardly be denied that, by the play of great circumstances, Mr. Wilson was forced into, or left in, the position of championing the cause of people oppressed by some form of group organization, in opposition to special interests seeking their special advantage. Without him, it can hardly be contended that there would have been any League of Nations. Yet whatever success for his ideals the League, as now operative, exemplifies, it is deeply shadowed by the appearance of failure, through the non-participation of the United States and resultant effects. Perhaps full success for such a conception, however, like a complete success in the effort to democratize business, could hardly have been looked for immediately. Undeniably Mr. Wilson expressed an aspiration for a freer sort of world management that was felt, more or less, everywhere. It was the sort of aspiration that was bound to meet with deep-rooted and tenacious opposition. To all who comprehend the nature of that opposition there is something marvelous in the fact that any kind of an international league is actually working. How much its effort amounts to cannot yet be fully stated. Perhaps it can best be measured by undertaking to conceive what the present hope of the world would be if even the beginnings of such a world organization were still waiting to be attempted.

President Wilson has made a tremendous fight for world betterment. He has not spared himself in the slightest. Not all the adverse criticism which he has encountered can long prevent him from being thought of, not in the shadow of his failures, but in the light of his great achievement.

Germany's False Step

GERMAN diplomacy seems to have acquired the ability of making every diplomatic mistake possible. When Dr. Simons arrived in London, for the latest conference, he faced a situation of which an astute diplomatist would have made the most. He well knew that there was a distinct difference of opinion between the governments of London and Paris, and it should have been his effort to have made so fair a proposal as to have driven, if possible, a wedge between the governments of London and Paris. Instead of this, he presented a proposal so inadequate that Mr. Lloyd George is reported to have declared, to Mr. Briand, that if the Allies sat there another ten minutes they would find themselves being asked to pay.

Therefore Dr. Simons has gone far to cement the fissure that some people feared was beginning to show in the Anglo-French Alliance. As a result of the German proposal, there is hardly a paper on either side of the Channel which is not in support of a firm stand by both governments. If Germany should now change her ground, and offer more adequate terms of reparation, she will merely be representing her original offer as beyond the range of good faith, and so she will be handicapped in any endeavor to prove that her second offer is not equally of a nature with the first. The first offer has tied the tongues even of those who are most anxious to assist in her economic rehabilitation, for they recognize that the offer does not represent a genuine desire to make good the damage, often wanton, inflicted by her armies, but is merely an attempt to take advantage of the economic situation to escape the fruits of her own acts.

As a consequence of this, the German Mission will go to St. James's Palace at midday today to receive the inevitable ultimatum. Instead of being in a position reasonably to argue their own point of view, they have done all they know to reduce the argument to the curt formula of acceptance or the consequences. What the consequences will be the government in Berlin very well knows. Therefore, why it should have done its best to remove all sympathy for itself in advance is one of those things which only the German Foreign Office seems capable of understanding. The position confronting Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George was a really difficult one. Dr. Simons has done his very best to render it an extremely simple one.

King Nicholas of Montenegro

WHATEVER may be the final verdict of history upon King Nicholas of Montenegro, especially upon his attitude during the early years of the great war, there can be no question that he was, in his day, one of the most picturesque figures in Europe. He was, of course, something much more than that, an able soldier, in many ways a very capable administrator, and, above all, a most astute diplomatist where the fortunes of himself and his family were concerned. Moreover, he was something of a poet and a man of letters.

Few kings have begun their reign under more difficult circumstances than did Nicholas of Montenegro. When he succeeded his uncle, Prince Danilo I, in 1860, the country was overrun by Turkish armies, and all through his reign Nicholas showed himself a bitter opponent of the Turks. He joined the Serbians against them in

1875, and the Russians against them two years later, gaining for himself a considerable reputation as a soldier, and for his country added territory and the long-desired road to the sea at Antivari and Dulcigno.

In those days the Government of Montenegro was a curious mixture of paternalism and democracy. Prince Nicholas always prided himself on his democratic views, and, theoretically speaking, the constitution which he presented to his people shortly after the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war would compare favorably with some of the most liberal constitutions of the present day. It provided, amongst other things, for single chamber government, adult suffrage, and secret ballot. Prince Nicholas, however, more perhaps by common consent than anything else, was left with full paternal powers. When the first elected chamber showed itself somewhat wild, if not fantastic, in its proposals for reform, the Prince quietly stepped in and dissolved it. The next chamber was more "sensible."

The period, indeed, which intervened between 1880 and the outbreak of the first Balkan war was one of peace and prosperity for Montenegro, and, for Prince Nicholas, one of gathering social prestige in Europe. In 1901, by the unanimous vote of the National Skupstina, he assumed the title of King, and, when the Balkan League launched its attack on the Turks in 1912, it was Montenegro, under the leadership of King Nicholas, that fired the first shot. On the outbreak of the great war, in 1914, King Nicholas entered the struggle on the side of the Allies, but as to the part which Montenegro, and especially Nicholas, played in the struggle there is a very serious difference of opinion. For several months, Montenegro resisted such attacks as were launched against her by Austria, but, toward the end of 1915, when Serbia was overrun by the Austro-German forces, Montenegro suddenly collapsed, the "impregnable" Mount Lovcen was captured, and, for the first time in her long history, Montenegro was a conquered country.

There are many who insisted at the time, and still insist, that this conquest of Montenegro was not at all a "feat of arms," and the faithfulness of King Nicholas to the allied cause has been called seriously in question. However this may be, the King never regained his influence with his people. He and his family fled the country before the advance of the Austrians, and they have never returned to it. When the Grand National Assembly met at Cetinje, in the November of 1918, it voted to abolish the Petrovitch dynasty, and to effect a union of the country with Serbia.

About St. James's Palace

IN a way, St. James's Palace, where the council of allied premiers has been holding its meetings, during the past week or so, is one of the most surprising buildings in all London. No matter how often one may have turned out of the bustle and rush of Piccadilly and walked down the gentle slope of St. James's Street, it is always, it may be ventured, with a sense of surprise that the great Tudor gateway of St. James's Palace breaks upon the view. Many older buildings one might pass by without special notice, for the reason that they fit in so entirely with their surroundings; their stones, their styles, the very weathering of their pillars and gables are repeated in a thousand variations in, maybe, quite modern buildings close by. But the huge gateway of St. James's Palace, with its Tudor brick, worn and mellowed by four centuries of wind and rain, is, in its way, quite unique. To see anything comparable to it one must make a journey to Hampton Court, and walk up the broad approach from the Kingston Road toward the Great Gatehouse. For, indeed, they were built about the same time, these two palaces, St. James's Palace by Henry VIII., and Hampton Court by his great Minister, Cardinal Wolsey.

As to the building of St. James's Palace, it happened in this way. For centuries before Henry's time, there had been, on the site where the palace now stands, an old hospital, one of London's many charities known as "Saynt James in the Field." It had formerly been under the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Westminster, but Henry VI granted it to the Provost and College of Eton, and, in 1532, the Provost and College of Eton transferred Saynt James in the Field and all that belonged to it to Henry VIII, in exchange for two manors. And so, in due course, the site was cleared, and, under the superintendence of the faithful Thomas Cromwell, the work of building was begun, and carried through to completion. From first to last the whole undertaking was, of course, just one more of the bluff King's many extravagances. Henry rarely lived at St. James's Palace, much preferring the splendor and space of the Palace of Whitehall, half a mile away, on the other side of St. James's Park. It was not, indeed, until the time of the Stuarts that St. James's played a definite part in the life of the court. Prince Henry, that boy of many parts, to whom, when James I was king, all England looked with such high hopes, lived and held his court at St. James's Palace. Here he gathered round him the most distinguished men of his day, dealt faithfully with any of his gentlemen who "did swear in his hearing," and showed himself interested in many things, in "building and gardening, and in all sorts of rare musike, chiefly the trumpet and the drumme; in limning and painting and carving, in all sorts of excellent and rare pictures, which he had brought unto him from all countries."

St. James's Palace, however, did not become the official residence of the English court until the reign of Queen Anne, and it was in the reign of Queen Anne that "the Court of St. James's" came to be the official designation of the seat of royal authority in Great Britain. Thence onward, St. James's grew in favor. All the Georges were specially attached to it, and William IV much preferred St. James's to "the Palace at Piccadilly," as Buckingham Palace, a quarter of a mile on the opposite side to Whitehall, was sometimes called. Queen Victoria, however, never lived there, and for nearly a hundred years St. James's Palace has been used chiefly as a place for royal political functions, for levees, conferences, and all manner of other formal events. Thus it was in the window of the Presence Chamber of St.

James's Palace that Queen Victoria stood, on the 20th of June, 1837, to hear herself "proclaimed sovereign in the sight of the people," every point of vantage being thronged with eager crowds. Then, to jump eighty years or so, it was in St. James's Palace that the memorable council was held that brought to an end the Second Balkan War, in 1912. Here also the Council of the League of Nations held its first meeting, last year, and now St. James's has opened its hospitable doors to the Supreme Council.

Editorial Notes

FOR a long time the Foreign Office has fought shy of Mesopotamia. Mr. Balfour in particular had no liking for the job of governing it. The official announcement, therefore, that a department of the Middle East has been set up, in the Colonial Office, to include Aden, Mesopotamia, as the army irreverently calls it, and Palestine, is "tidings of comfort and joy" to the Arabs generally. At the same time the destinies of the Egyptians, whose feelings Mr. Churchill appears to have wounded by including them in the phrase, "the elastic circle of the British Empire," pass virtually under the control of Downing Street, for Mr. Lloyd George has become practically his own Foreign Minister, though Lord Curzon sits in the great room across the street. Still one wonders if the Egyptians will find Lord Curzon more elastic than Mr. Churchill. But then that is forgetting the Prime Minister.

SOMETHING quite out of the ordinary in the way of pageants seems certain at the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, next summer, as a result of the work of Prof. George P. Baker. Indeed, those who know and appreciate what he has done for the theater would have been disappointed if, with so large an opportunity, the Harvard supporter of the drama had not produced an exceptional exhibition. It is in keeping with things so fundamental in the life of the nation as the part played by the Pilgrims that the main feature of the Plymouth observance should hang upon things basic today and in all times. Since the best artistic effects for this occasion can be had in the evening, and the sea near the Plymouth shore is shallow, the moon and the tides become important elements in the plans, and bid fair even to determine when the pageant will be given. It is found that the moon, and the waters of the bay which will form the background of the pageant, will serve best on four consecutive evenings in mid-July, early in August, and in mid-August. This thoroughness of the plans is excellent. It is important, too, that the spectacle is to be presented on several evenings, for the town of the Pilgrim settlement is not yet large, when it comes to housing many visitors, and the roads over the forty miles or so of country between Plymouth and Boston will be much occupied on those eventful evenings.

IT is interesting to see the way in which some of the nations active in the great war are now tackling the pressing question of economic reconstruction. The French appear to be relying upon obtaining large reparations from Germany in order to balance their budget, and any politician who has the temerity to suggest that Germany may not be able to pay anything like enough is in danger of being decidedly unpopular. While in most of the allied countries a general cry has been raised for economy, and the people are demanding that expenditure shall be cut down, the German public appears to be indifferent on this question and is allowing things to drift. The attitude of the British taxpayer is typical. Not only is popular opinion running high on the absolute necessity of cutting down expenditure to the bare subsistence minimum, but what seems to trouble the average Briton particularly is that under no consideration is any indemnity to be received to be included in the budget as an asset, though every halfpenny due to other countries by Britain must be shown as a liability.

IN THE years immediately following the Spanish-American War, progressive pioneer American manufacturers and tradesmen, anxious for that protection which their government could give them in their somewhat hazardous commercial undertakings in the Philippines, congratulated themselves and boasted among their friends and competitors that the Constitution had followed the flag to the Pacific archipelago. That was somewhat more than twenty years ago, and in all the intervening time, or until quite recently, they have never ceased to rest content under the protection afforded them. But now, it seems, with their enterprises well established, these business men resent the home government's effort to levy and collect from them the same quota of income and excess profits taxes as that assessed against those who reside and do business in the United States. The desired degree of paternalism extended by a government never seems to antagonize the beneficiaries until the bill for services rendered is presented.

STRAWs will indeed show which way the wind is blowing. An habitu  of the London Library, in St. James's Square, in looking through the long and large display of periodicals, found foremost among them a much handled paper-cover, looking as if it had been up all night. At first the innermost meaning failed to strike him, but, feeling "every one is doing it," he grasped the tumbled monthly and, installing himself in his favorite armchair, opened the publication to see what the excitement was. Slowly the truth dawned upon him that the literary minds of London were getting themselves ready to receive the coming United States Ambassador, the first step being thoroughly to imbibe the North American Review.

WHEN President Wilson moved into the White House he took with him 500 volumes carefully selected from his library, but he is reported to have said to a friend that during his service as Chief Executive he never found time even to open the collection. American lovers of books may well take warning against seeking the presidency.